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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-036

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## 20 Million in Horn of Africa Face Starvation

AB1802113791 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT  
17 Feb 91

[Text] Paris, Feb 17 (AFP)—More than 20 million people in the Horn of Africa are facing starvation this year amid indications that the Gulf war will mean a sharp cutback in aid donations by Western countries engaged in the conflict. Aid organisations say the Gulf war is diverting governments' attentions from the disaster building up in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia.

UNICEF Director-General James Grant sounded the alarm last week, saying some 20 million people were at risk in the three countries all of which are beset by a combination of recurrent drought and multiple localised rebellions. The United Nations World Food Programme and British organisation Oxfam are preparing to launch this week a new drive to collect funds for the region as they say the aid response has so far been disappointingly low.

The Horn of Africa, strategically located just opposite the Gulf states, is directly and indirectly affected by the conflict now entering its second month. While Ethiopia has come out staunchly on the side of the anti-Iraq coalition, Sudan did just the opposite and antagonised its Western aid donors in the process. Somalia, where the government of Mohamed Siad Barre was overthrown in January, is still in chaos as the United Somali Congress seeks to consolidate its hold on power. The Gulf war sympathies of the new Somali leaders are not yet known.

The Ethiopians welcomed the allied military intervention to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. Diplomats said Addis Ababa was hoping to reap the benefits of its support to renew ties with the West after decades of alignment with the Soviet Union. Ethiopian Government representatives and Eritrean secessionists are due to meet on Monday in London [as received], under the auspices of the United States, for peace talks to end the 30-year-old civil war in the Red Sea province, informed Western sources said.

The Ethiopian Government, which has restored diplomatic relations with Israel, says the Eritrean People's

Liberation Front along with secessionists in neighbouring Tigray Province, are funded and armed by Arab states including Iraq. It has also accused Sudan of providing sanctuary to Eritrean rebels and transit facilities for arms being channeled to the EPLF and the Tigray People's Liberation Front.

Aid workers say the Gulf war has already raised the price of oil and created a shortage of fuel which will directly affect distribution of relief food by road convoys. Fuel is reportedly so short in Sudan that aid workers are being forced to import fuel for relief distribution. Sudan used to rely on subsidized supplies from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In recent years, Sudan has been getting an increasing amount of aid from Iraq and Libya, thereby alienating Western governments and moderate Arab countries like Egypt. There has been a recent exodus of aid workers who fear they could be targets for terrorists attacks. In past years, the fighting in southern Sudan between the government and rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has seriously complicated the task of aid workers seeking to alleviate food shortages.

But Western experts say the situation there is likely to get worse in coming months because the SPLA has rejected a plan by Khartoum for a federal Sudan with an Islamic regime in the northern mainly Moslem region. The experts say the pressure on John Garang, the SPLA leader to secede will probably grow if the strongly Islamic government in Khartoum remains in power.

Western aid workers say they are being forced out of Sudan by the government in Khartoum which "only wants to deal with Islamic organisations and the United Nations." They said millions of Sudanese were at risk from the government's attitude to aid groups.

Reports in Britain said that of 940,000 tonnes of food requested by Ethiopia by the World Food Programme [WFP], only one third had been donated. In Sudan the response had been even poorer with only 200,000 tonnes donated out of a total pledge of 1.2 million tonnes. The United States, which the WFP hopes will cover up to a third of Sudan's food requirements, has made no firm pledge. A WFP official quoted by the OBSERVER newspaper said the situation in parts of Sudan was "becoming desperate."

**4 Central African Leaders Hold Libreville Summit****Leaders Arrive**

*AB2102142291 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT  
21 Feb 91*

[Text] Libreville, 21 Feb (AFP)—Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe arrived in Libreville late this morning to attend a quadripartite summit on Angola at the invitation of President Omar Bongo, an official source in the Gabonese capital disclosed.

The four heads of state, who constitute the Franceville (southeastern Gabonese town) thought group for the settlement of the Angolan internal conflict, are expected to examine the development of the current peace process in Angola between the Luanda government and the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, armed opposition), according to a reliable source in Libreville. The development of multiparty democracy in the four countries represented at this summit and various subregional issues are also expected to be discussed, the same source added.

The Angolan, Congolese, and Sao Tomean presidents will return to their respective countries in the late afternoon.

**Discuss Angola, Current Issues**

*MB2202075791 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] [Words indistinct] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola; His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo; His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met in Libreville, the capital of Gabon, today.

During their meeting, the heads of state exchanged views on the current situation worldwide and in our region in particular. On regional problems, the heads of state heard a detailed report from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the development of the situation in Angola, particularly on recent talks in Lisbon. The heads of state learned of the results of the talks and congratulated President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for his peace efforts.

The heads of state also heard a report from His Excellency Omar Bongo on ongoing changes in Gabon, within the framework of the democratic process.

The remaining heads of state also briefed the meeting on the situation in their respective countries.

The heads of state of the four central African countries took cognizance of the South African Government measures and its engagement to totally eradicate apartheid. They expressed their satisfaction with efforts carried out by antiapartheid movements to consolidate their unity

and encouraged the African National Congress and other forces to continue with the process of dialogue with the South African Government.

The heads of state examined the Gulf war and its consequences on world peace and called on all parties involved in the conflict to comply with UN resolutions.

Then, the Angolan head of state answered questions from the press. Asked about what is still hindering negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan head of state said it is a simple issue but a very important one for the life of the Angolan people. The Angolan president said it is just a question of setting a date for the coming into effect of a cease-fire.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the government proposed 15 April and UNITA is studying this proposal. We hope that UNITA will reply as soon as possible, the Angolan head of state said.

On what would happen in Angola after 15 April, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said Angola is a country that is currently undergoing very important political changes. He said: the Angolan Government has begun to revise the Constitution with a view to ending the one-party system and establishing a multiparty system in the country. With the revision of the Constitution, more complementary laws will be approved. Accordingly, legal instruments are being drafted and we think that in April we shall enter a new era to build a new rule of law in Angola.

In conclusion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was asked whether he thinks of holding a meeting with Jonas Savimbi in an African country. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said this initiative is similar to efforts carried out by Portugal and is therefore not desirable as it would only further complicate the situation. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos added: African countries must support Portuguese mediation efforts and Angolan Government's initiatives to establish peace in Angola.

This is how the summit meeting of the central African heads of state concluded in Libreville, the capital of Gabon.

**Mini-Summit Ends, Dialogue Urged**

*AB2202112691 Dakar PANA in English 1054 GMT  
22 Feb 91*

[Text] Libreville, 22 Feb. (AGP-GAB/PANA)—Four central African leaders ended their mini-summit in Libreville Thursday, with the expression of their support for continued dialogue between UNITA and the Angolan Government to end the civil crisis in the country. Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon, Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Dennis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe said they would (?urge) direct talks between the two sides for a successful conclusion of the peace process outside any foreign interference.

In a statement released after the meeting after a detailed briefing by President Dos Santos on the latest developments in Angola, especially on the recent talks held in Lisbon, the presidents noted the result of the talks and congratulated the Angolan leaders for the efforts being made by the country to resolve the rift through dialogue.

The statement said the presidents exchanged views on changes taking place in their respective countries including the ongoing democratic process in Gabon. They also noted with satisfaction measures being taken by South African Government for the total eradication of apartheid as well as the efforts undertaken by anti-apartheid movements to constitute a united front. In this regard, they urged the ANC [African National Congress] and the other forces to continue the dialogue with the government.

On the Gulf war and its effects on world peace, the presidents appealed to all the parties concerned to work for the return of peace in the region, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

#### **OAU Calls for Maintaining RSA Sanctions**

*EA2102170291 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Arusha—The OAU has called on its member states to ensure that economic sanctions against South Africa are maintained until apartheid is dismantled. Today OAU Secretary General Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim said there was evidence in the African Continent that apartheid had not been dismantled and that economic sanctions against the regime should be maintained. Addressing the 55th ordinary session of the OAU Liberation Committee in Arusha, Comrade Salim said Africa should not end economic sanctions against South African as the UN did. This month the South African regime announced its desire to abolish the land restriction and other laws which contribute to upholding apartheid.

#### **Former Leaders Call for Security Conference**

*AB1902223991 Dakar PANA in English 1825 GMT  
19 Feb 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Feb. (PANA)—A two-day steering committee meeting of African veteran leaders ended Monday in Addis Ababa with a call for the convening of a conference on security, stability, development and cooperation (CSSDCA) in Africa.

Former Nigerian head of state, Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, who chaired the meeting, said time had come for Africa to organise itself for its own survival in a world which was steadily moving towards regional economic blocks. According to him, the conference was vital for the survival and long-term prosperity of the continent which was increasingly being marginalised and becoming poorer.

Obasanjo said the steering committee was drawing up a blueprint for security, stability, development and cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) whose final negotiable document was expected to be submitted to the summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Abuja, Nigeria in June 1991.

The proposed conference (CSSDCA) is expected to launch a series of negotiations involving all OAU member states for the purpose of concluding a treaty embodying principles for security, stability, development and cooperation in the continent.

Obasanjo, who heads the Lagos-based Africa Leadership Forum (ALF), is to address the OAU Council of Ministers, which starts its meeting in Addis Ababa next Monday.

The 18-member steering committee, whose members include prominent African leaders such as Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Executive Secretary Prof. Adebayo Adedeji and former Senegalese Foreign Minister Prof. Ibrahima Fall, will travel to Cologne, Germany, in mid-March 1991 to exchange ideas on the relevance of the Helsinki process for Africa.

Obasanjo also announced that the ALF, which is a non-governmental organisation, will hold in Kampala from 16 May, a one week workshop to be called Kampala forum on CSSDCA which is expected to attract more than 500 participants.

The report adopted by the committee stresses the need to restore order in continental security and stability, which are vital for Africa's economic recovery and transformation. It contains a set of principles advocating the inviolability of national borders, adherence to integration arrangements, respect for human rights, political pluralism and intra-African cooperation.

The report recommends the signing of a non-aggression pact between all African states, the establishment of a pan African security organ to deter external aggression or intervene in any internal conflict in any African country and the intensification of physical and economic integration of Africa.

#### **OMVS Opens Session in Bamako 18 Feb**

*AB1802201891 Dakar PANA in English 1715 GMT  
18 Feb 91*

[Text] Bamako, 18 Feb (AMAP/PANA)—The Council of Ministers of the Organisation for the Development of the River Senegal Basin (OMVS) started its 31st session in Bamako Monday to examine the accumulated contribution arrears and the 1991 draft budget. The ministers will also exchange views on the organisation's emblem.

The session, scheduled to end Wednesday, was officially opened by the Malian minister of water, energy and industry, Amadou Dem, who outlined the actions undertaken to implement the decisions of the 30th session which took place in Bamako in June, 1990. The opening



was attended by Ministers Cheick Abdoul Khadre Cissoko of Senegal, Mauritania's Moustapha Ould Abeiderahmane as well as the OMVS high commission, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani.

According to Dem, the OMVS high commission sought to obtain, from aid donors, funds to finance preliminary studies and their execution. The objective of these studies is to make the Manantali hydro-electric power station in Mali operational by 1996.

Dem said 1990 was a decisive year in the reactivating the navigation aspect of the OMVS plan, and added that a final report on its implementation is under preparation and will soon be submitted to the council of ministers.

On the development of irrigated land, he said the OMVS had drawn up a long term objective whose aim is to develop 100,000 hectares of land. Arab aid donors have contributed for the project.

The Arab partners had during the last consultative committee meeting decided to disburse the remaining 15 billion CFA francs (about 500 million US dollars) for fencing [as received] irrigated agriculture in the River Senegal basin.

On the utilisation of the proposed dams, the minister reminded his counterparts of the agreements signed by the heads of state and government of the three member states to create an agency for the management of joint projects, whose headquarters will be located in Rosso, southern Mauritania.

#### **WFP To Grant Food Aid to Sahel States**

*AB2102190491 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT  
21 Feb 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 21 (AFP)—The U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) has announced the granting of emergency food aid worth 13 million U.S. dollars to drought victims in the Sahel states of Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. In a statement released here Thursday, the WFP said the food aid consisted of 14,400 tonnes of sorghum for 800,000 seriously hit people in Niger and 10,000 tonnes for 167,000 victims in Chad and 5,382 tonnes for 186,900 in Cameroon. The statement said that in much of the Sahel crop yields were the lowest since the major 1984-85 drought, with recent estimates

indicating that at least 5.3 million people in the region were affected and would require 420,000 tonnes of outside food assistance this year.

Countries elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa were also facing crop shortages due to poor rainfall and an estimated 23 million people adversely affected by poor harvests would require as much as 2.7 million tonnes of emergency food assistance, the statement said. As a result, the Niger Government has appealed to the international community for an additional 107,000-tonne food assistance for an estimated 1.8 million of its people affected by the shortfall.

The statement said poor rains and grasshopper infestation had made Chad's current harvest the worst since the 1984-85 drought, with overall food supply especially acute in the central and northern Sahelian regions, prompting the government to request immediate emergency food aid of 180,000 tonnes to assist 500,000 people in most severely hit areas. WFP allocation of 10,000 tonnes of sorghum would help meet part of those needs, while additional contributions were expected to be provided bilaterally, the statement said.

Crop failure in Cameroon, caused by low rainfall following the May 1990 planting season and afterwards and a locust attack, has affected the Sahelian region in the extreme north. The government estimates that the total crop loss would be 50,000 tonnes, mainly cereals and is seeking 18,000 tonnes of food to assist nearly 190,000 people in the affected areas, of which the WFP would provide 5,046 tonnes of rice and 336 tonnes of vegetable oil to meet food needs of the most severely affected people during the critical July to August lean period, it said.

The statement stressed that crop yields were equally poor in other Sahelian countries such as Burkina Faso, where the drought has put an estimated 1.5 million people in need of emergency food assistance and part of their needs would be met through the expansion of a WFP-supported food-for-work project.

Another country severely affected is Mauritania which needs at least 95,000 tonnes for its 900,000 population affected by the drought. The food situation is further exacerbated by the fact that some of the drought-affected countries were hosts to large numbers of refugees, while other were trying to cope with civil strife, the statement added.



## Cameroon

### Joint Commission Session With Senegal Held

#### Economic Integration Appealed For

AB1802214491 Dakar PANA in English 1908 GMT  
18 Feb 91

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Feb (CAMNEWS/PANA)—The Senegalese foreign minister, Oumar Seydina Sy, on Monday made a pressing appeal for the economic integration of the African Continent to stem a persistent economic crisis.

Speaking during the opening of the Senegal-Cameroon joint commission, Sy insisted on the need for Africa to assume its responsibilities for development because no one else will do it on our behalf.

Addressing the same meeting, his Cameroonian counterpart, Jacques-Roger Booh Booh said the solution to the continent's problems of famine, drought, inter-state conflicts and the current economic crisis lay not only in the strengthening of cooperation among countries in the south but also and especially between countries in the South. The Cameroonian minister hailed the accession of Namibia to independence in March 1990 and welcomed the positive developments in South Africa.

We ask the South African Government to continue in the path for the eradication of apartheid and the installation of a free, democratic and non-racial society in which all the citizens will have equal access to well being, Roger Booh Booh added.

On the Gulf crisis, the minister recalled that Senegal and Cameroon condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and supported the pertinent resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation and the UN Security Council calling for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of peace in the region.

#### Trade, Culture Accords

AB2002203491 Dakar PANA in English 1810 GMT  
20 Feb 91

[Text] Yaounde, 20 Feb. (CAMNEWS/PANA)—Senegal and Cameroon concluded Tuesday evening the third session of their joint commission with the signing of two bilateral agreements in the fields of trade and culture. According to the trade agreement, Cameroon would import fresh fish and groundnuts from Senegal and learn from the West African country's experience in tourism.

Meanwhile, Senegal is expected to import timber, coffee, bananas, tea, cocoa, cotton, rice and crude oil from Cameroon.

Cameroon, which is a shareholder in the Senegalese chemical industries company to the tune of two billion CFA francs, (about eight million US dollars) is expected

to import some of its products for use in the manufacture of fertilisers to improve its agricultural production.

In the cultural field, the two countries signed a series of agreements covering the 1991-1993 period to facilitate the exchange of teachers and programmes. The agreements also envisage the two countries's cooperation in science, basic and applied research.

### Banned Political Party Holds Public Meeting

AB2102181491 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT  
21 Feb 91

[Text] Yaounde, Feb 21 (AFP)—A Cameroon political party banned 30 years ago, the Union of the Populations of Cameroon (UPC), held a public meeting with official permission early in the week in the economic capital Douala, informed sources said here Thursday. The head of its provisional steering committee, Dika Akwa, called for a general amnesty so that everybody could assemble in harmony to work out the country's new democracy.

The UPC was founded in 1948 by trade unionists, based mainly in the south and west, and turned to guerrilla war against French rule. It was again banned at independence in 1960 as being too pro-Soviet. Augustin Frederick Kodock is secretary-general of the movement, which has always maintained a clandestine structure. Mr. Akwa is a regional figure of note.

## Central African Republic

### Kolingba Addresses Nation on Gulf, Domestic Issues

AB1802203291 Bangui Domestic Service  
in French 1800 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Nationwide address by President Andre Kolingba on in Bangui on 17 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] Citizens of the Central African Republic: When I presented my New Year wishes to you at the beginning of this year, I did not hide my great worry and serious concern about the storms hanging over us in the new year. I announced that 1991 would not be an easy year. Those were my feelings and they remain the same today.

On the international scene, what we feared, namely, the irreparable, has unfortunately happened. The paths of dialogue and peaceful settlement of conflicts were not successful. The language of arms has been stronger, thus opening up a period of uncertainty and dangers whose magnitude cannot yet be precisely measured. The destruction and the deaths will not be so quickly forgotten. It must be feared that the sore will remain open for a long time, thus jeopardizing mutual understanding, although international law, on account of which the Gulf conflict was begun, is an intangible principle. What is certain is that the serious threats to peace create psychoses of general insecurity; and the consequences in the

economic field should not be forgotten. They will be numerous and painful for countries such as ours. We must be conscious of these consequences right away. All the disturbances that seem to be far away, the conflagration that we will be hearing about, will have repercussions on the environment, peace, and domestic security of individual states.

Already closer to home, wild rumors have been spreading about territorial claims at our borders. This is a gross mind-poisoning exercise aimed at sowing panic and countering the policy of goodneighborliness that we practice with all the countries that share borders with us. The Central African Republic will always remain committed to this policy while ensuring that its honor and sovereignty are respected. At a time when one should expect several problems on the international scene, we are duty-bound to remain united and demonstrate solidarity so that together, we can demonstrate our common determination to preserve peace and stability and eschew adversity. This code of conduct—this strong policy—is more than necessary to defend our achievements and search for better economic and social well-being.

We must be sensitive to anything that enables us to confirm by acts our resolve to be united, to love our country, and to ensure its progress. We can achieve these goals, for example, by seeking realistic and reasonable solutions to the serious difficulties the country is encountering. Without this, we shall be making a lot of slips that could lead to a relaxation of our efforts and to demobilization of people of goodwill, which could force us to start all over again. More than others, we who do not have the heavenly manna [words indistinct] shall always pay very dearly for our errors, faux pas, hastiness, and disorders. We must know that the meager fruits of our efforts must be carefully and meticulously preserved and cultivated. Any progress achieved must be made irreversible.

The beginning of the year has been marked by long delays in the payment of civil servants' salaries. These delays were largely caused by the three weeks of strikes at the end of last year and during which customs and fiscal earnings slumped by more than half. I told you not long ago that the losses were in the billions of CFA francs. You can now see how this has concretely been felt. You can now see what it means to halt, paralyze, or reduce the activities of traders and state agents.

The mistakes we make are harmful not only to the interests of the entire country, but also to our own individual interests. When a strike in the national education sector makes us run the risk of losing an academic year and when a strike paralyzes productive activities, who benefits? Politicians, certainly! Who bears the consequences? The youths, certainly; the parents of these students, and the Central African Republic nation entirely. [passage omitted]

Our country's problem is essentially a lack of rigor, probity, and loyalty of our administrative machinery. At the moment, we have financial difficulties, while at the same time our financial institutions, if correctly managed, would have earned the state nearly 10 billion CFA francs. Ten billion! And this would be more than sufficient to pay salaries. More than 500 people—highly placed citizens—have not been paying taxes since 1983, due to the lack of vigilance and complicity of some tax collectors. [passage omitted]

Should I forever be doomed to beg for money from abroad to the point of making people have doubts about our efforts and our desire to be self-reliant and finally to compromise our sovereignty? To be assisted forever does not do us any honor. If we work harder and put the state's interest first, the state will be richer and will easily meet its responsibilities; if we do not, we will always find it lacking—and yet the state is all of us, and its lot depends on our ability to take care of it. [passage omitted]

Honesty, loyalty, devotion, but also efficiency in the public services—Here I will particularly turn my attention to our judicial service. Of course, it is usually said—and everybody knows it—that a more serene judiciary [words indistinct]. More diligence in dealing with some cases would have responded to my (?expectations). The laggardness in the judiciary gives us difficulties internationally. It makes people doubt our firm determination to consolidate the rule of law. Perhaps that is the goal some people are seeking. And yet we have shown that the judiciary is free in our country, just as it has been proven that it is independent, even when the state is sued. I do not want a hasty judiciary which promotes hurried and distorted procedures, but a rapid and serene judiciary which does not keep innocent people in prison and sets free the guilty ones. I concede that when it comes to particularly complex cases, investigations can be lengthy just as in Western democracies. However, it should be sustained and followed up by respecting the rules of procedure. [passage omitted].

Another manifestation of laggardness which should be condemned is the one which, coupled with bureaucratism and other harassments, do not enable businessmen and potential investors to work in the right atmosphere, in spite of the attractive features of our investment code. We realize that it is not the laws or regulations that cause these harassments, but the way in which servants of the state implement and apply them.

At a time when the state encourages nationals and foreigners to invest and create enterprises and employment, promoters are confronted with much bureaucratism and harassments, which discourage them. Should I take this to be organized sabotage? Nothing is done to rapidly enforce most decisions made by public authorities. There too, in the final analysis, heads of ministries do not fully delegate the powers they are given. Let no one deceive you any longer by saying that order will come from above and you should also not

believe that it was due to an order from above that you face unnecessary difficulties. Major policies are clearly defined and each of us, as responsible people, should implement them. [passage omitted]

#### **Kolingba Appoints High Court President 18 Feb**

*AB1902112491 Bangui Domestic Service  
in French 1800 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Presidential decrees on Parliament session and appointment of the president of the High Court of Justice on 18 February]

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic today signed several decrees. Decree No. 91-039: Considering the Constitution of 28 November 1986, the president of the Republic and head of state decrees:

Article 1. Parliament is hereby convened from 26 February to 6 March 1991;

Article 2. The present decree will be recorded and published in the government's official gazette.

Issued on 18 February 1991

[Signed] Andre Kolingba

Decree No. 91-040 appointing a president of the High Court of Justice. The president of the Republic and head of state decrees:

Article 1. Mr. Michel Antoine Robinet de Saint Omer, supergrade magistrate, is hereby appointed president of the High Court of Justice.

Article 2. The present decree, which nullifies all previous provisions, will be recorded and published in the government's official gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 18 February 1991

[Signed] Andre Kolingba [passage omitted]

#### **Rwanda**

#### **Rebels Attack Through Volcanoes National Park**

*EA2102204691 Kigali Domestic Service  
in French 1115 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The rebels have turned a deaf ear on the Dar es Salaam appeal and have continued with their Machiavellian schemes. This morning they attacked through

Volcanoes National Park, but the Rwandan Armed Forces, valiant and vigilant as ever, drove the enemy hordes out of the national territory. Here is Gaspard Senzoga's report from Ruhengeri:

[Senzoga] This morning the rebels attacked from the forests of the Volcanoes National Park between Gahinga and Muhabura Mountains. Once again the enemy found our Armed Forces very vigilant. The attack was brief as a counterattack routed the enemy.

This morning's attack has not disturbed the population, who continue to work as usual, without fear. A few peasants I met after the attack told me our Armed Forces' presence gave them confidence, stressing they were sure that any enemy attempt to reach the river in the park from the Ugandan forest would be contained. Gaspard Senzoga in Ruhengeri.

#### **Zaire**

#### **UDPS Calls for Government's Overthrow at Rally**

*AB1802191291 Paris AFP in French 1412 GMT  
18 Feb 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Feb (AFP)—Nearly 20,000 people yesterday attended a political rally organized by the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS) at the 20 May Stadium in Kinshasa. This was the first such rally of its kind since the opposition party was recognized. It also coincides with the ninth anniversary of its creation.

The speakers, who are members of the UDPS leadership, announced at the beginning of the rally that Etienne Tshisekedi, another UDPS leader, would not appear. They said "the Belgian police have prevented him from returning home."

The UDPS leaders called on their activists to overthrow the current regime. They reiterated their refusal to participate in a government whose members must take oath before the present president of the Republic, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Libau Ebwa declared that the UDPS wants an independent and responsible government whose duty it will be to organize a national conference and prepare a constitution favoring democracy in Zaire.



## Djibouti

### Prime Minister, Delegation Visit Northern Regions

#### Visit Obock, Discuss Security

EA1402171591 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Djibouti Prime Minister Mr. Barkat Gourad Hamadou and his delegation, who are on the second leg of their regional tour of the northern part of the country, arrived at Obock from (Korcangarad) today. On arrival, the prime minister addressed the huge crowd which had turned out to welcome him and his delegation. His speech touched on national security and stability. He called on the people to redouble their vigilance and guard against bad elements bent on causing trouble in the country to protect the country from sliding into the past crisis situation. He said everyone should be the watchdog of his area.

The prime minister also said the government was greatly concerned about the current drought affecting the region. He called on the people to pray for rain. The prime minister then referred to the purpose of the visit.

[Barkat] The purpose of our visit is to brief the people on the govern

ment's policy and the steps taken to fight inciters bent on denting our unity by sowing seeds of discord between the Afar Tribe and our other brothers living here. I wish to state that the government has arrested the inciters and disgruntled elements. Among those arrested, as you know, are those who killed soldiers at Tadjoura Barracks. I came here to tell the Afar the truth. It is true that some soldiers were killed and that the government had no hand in the killings; the murderers have been arrested.

It is sad to note that the Afar were misinformed. They were told that Afar had been killed and that in Djibouti many Afar had been arrested and tortured. There is no truth in these allegations, and I wish to dismiss them with the contempt they deserve. The head of state sent me to explain the facts. Although my visit was preceded by other government ministers and senior government officials, the president thought it fit for me to come and explain the government's policy on the issue to you.

Strong anti-Afar propaganda has been spread. It is alleged that the government is behind the anti-Afar machinations. I am here to dissociate the government from this propaganda; the government is not responsible for it. The government is fully responsible and accountable for all its citizens irrespective of their ethnic backgrounds.

This is Afar territory, and no one can come and engage in antigovernment activity without your knowledge. It is your duty to expose the state's enemies. We all know that the Afar fully support the government, and the government has no reason to doubt their loyalty. Local and

religious dignitaries have pledged their support for the government. They have accepted my pledge and they have also received the president's greetings with great delight.

The local leaders have expressed their concern over the shortage of water. Water is available in most areas, though its levels have drastically fallen. The leaders did not complain about any kind of persecution being perpetrated against the Afar here. They complained about the closure of the border, but I say there is no truth in that story. The border is open. The border was temporarily closed, but it has been reopened. There is free movement over the border. People cross the border freely; that is the situation. You have asked me to transmit your greetings to the head of state and I have agreed to that with great honor. [passage omitted]

#### Tour Tadjoura Barracks

EA1502190391 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Text] Djibouti Prime Minister Mr. Barkat Gourad Hamadou and his delegation are continuing their working tour of the country's northern regions, and today they visited Tadjoura region. At 1000 Tadjoura residents received the delegation in the rain. The delegation, which is on the third leg of its visit to the northern regions, arrived in Tadjoura from Obock.

Later, the prime minister went to Freedom Park where he addressed the people, reiterating the need to safeguard security and peace, which he said were the pillars of our unity and sovereignty. He told the people that stability affects every one of us. He urged the people to join government officials in efforts to apprehend those who had wreaked havoc and escaped. Having concluded his speech, the prime minister and his delegation joined the people in performing traditional and cultural dances where a play called Malabo was prominently featured. Later they left for (Tajdalu) District, 7 km from Tadjoura. The delegation was welcomed with traditional and cultural dances, after which they held working meetings with district elders.

Finally the prime minister and his delegation visited Tadjoura Army Barracks, the site of a military attack, where they will spend the night. They are scheduled to visit (Danda) and (Bankola) Districts tomorrow.

#### Ethiopian Delegation Arrives for Working Visit

EA1402105191 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Today an 18-member Ethiopian delegation arrived in Djibouti's capital city led by Mersha Ketsela, Ethiopia's deputy foreign minister. [passage omitted] Tomorrow the delegation will begin a four-day working meeting with Djibouti Government officials to cover security issues and the well-being of their people's health



and property. The countries' joint committee, comprising regional chairmen and district administrators, meets once every 10 months. The last meeting was held in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia.

### **Holds Talks, Departs**

*EA1702125091 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 16 Feb 91*

[Text] Today, Abdikadir Dualeh Waays, the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Interior, Postal Services, and Communications and chairman of the border committee, and Mersha Ketsela, Ethiopia's deputy internal affairs minister, issued a joint communique on the working meetings they have been holding in Djibouti City. Abdikadir Dualeh Waays said that tough security actions would soon be launched. Anyone bent on damaging the country would be jointly confronted. Speaking to the press, Mersha Ketsela expressed his satisfaction that relations between Djibouti and Ethiopia have reached a high point.

After a four-day working visit to Djibouti, the Ethiopian delegation left for home today.

### **Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Arrives for Meeting**

#### **Meets Minister Farah**

*EA1902131591 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Today Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, received Tesfaye Dinka, Ethiopia's deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They held their first discussions in the presence of the two countries' ambassadors. Today the Joint Ministerial Council Commission of Ethiopia and Djibouti officially opened its fourth regular meeting in the country's capital, Djibouti, at 0900. During the meeting the Ministerial Council Commission will review in depth the level of relations in all spheres of bilateral cooperation and how to strengthen these relations. Moumin Bahdon Farah is chairing the meeting.

In his speech, the minister started by referring to the last meeting when the countries vowed to increase bilateral cooperation, implement some agreements, and jointly adopt other resolutions tabled. The minister said: Will our meeting provide us with an opportunity to review the overall outcome of previous meetings? In the meantime I would like to express my satisfaction with the previous meetings which played an important role in enhancing bilateral cooperation between the countries. I hope, the minister said, that peace and stability become entrenched in the region, which will in turn sow the seeds of understanding among our peoples. He said that we are faced with a dangerous situation to which a negotiated settlement should be found.

Taking advantage of the current good relations between Djibouti and Ethiopia, we should combine our efforts to

preserve peace and stability in the region through understanding and good neighborliness. The Ethiopian foreign minister said it was imperative that the desired results be achieved from this meeting, because [words indistinct] the countries' presidents. [passage omitted]

### **Received by President**

*EA2102105091 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the Republic of Djibouti president, today received at the Presidency Tesfaye Dinka, Ethiopia's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his delegation. [passage omitted]

During the reception ceremony, Alhaji Hassan Aptidon said the people of the two countries enjoy peace and good neighborliness. He said the two governments had reached agreement [words indistinct], therefore, officials had been appointed to promote bilateral cooperation. The Ministerial Council Commission is the biggest inter-governmental committee appointed by the two countries. The president expressed satisfaction with the results and resolutions of the latest meeting of the committee.

The fourth regular ministerial meeting was held in Djibouti city and ended today. The two countries yesterday signed accords on issues that were raised for discussion. Tesfaye Dinka signed on behalf of Ethiopia while Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Republic of Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs, signed on behalf of his government. Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah chaired the meeting. During the meeting issues affecting both countries were discussed. It was decided to tackle all the issues discussed, which were as follows: security maintenance along common borders, and the current problems facing Ethiopian-Djibouti railway lines. Furthermore, the two countries jointly discussed how Ethiopia could use the seaport of Djibouti city, trade, economy, education, and training.

The Ethiopian delegation returned home this afternoon. [passage omitted]

### **Ethiopia**

#### **President Says People Must Face, Challenge Enemy**

*EA1402174191 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Representatives of Asosa Administrative Area have stressed their readiness to defend the territorial integrity and security of their areas against the so-called Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF] supported by anti-Ethiopia Government and anti-people groups organized by the EPLF. These feelings were expressed today when Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam made an inspection tour of Asosa. [passage omitted]

Addressing the people, Comrade President Mengistu cited the old adage: If you fail to protect the borders, the center will move to the border. He said: Unless there is unity, development cannot take place and the final product will be bloodshed and agony. President Mengistu said: The destructive activities initiated by our detractors cannot be taken lightly. Every Ethiopian must face the enemy and challenge him on all fronts. He urged the residents to be vigilant against the enemy and to be prepared to reconstruct their areas. He affirmed that the government and party would support the people's reconstruction efforts. Comrade President Mengistu recalled last year's bank robbery, noting that individuals and cooperatives who deposited money in the bank would be refunded from the Treasury after presenting legal evidence of the amounts they had deposited in the bank. [passage omitted]

Also today, Comrade President Mengistu inspected the agricultural tool repair project under the Ministry of State Farms Western Zone Branch in Nekemte. The project is financed by the Soviet Union under an Ethiopian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation agreement, which also provides for six similar repair workshops to be set up in six zones. [passage omitted]

Tonight the comrade president was briefed on developments of the Nekemte agro-industrial project. [passage omitted] He also inspected the Nekemte Hospital and an ultra-modern hotel called (Wegagen). [passage omitted]

### Peace Delegation Departs for Washington Talks

EA1702111891 Addis Ababa in Amharic to  
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 16 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian Government peace delegation left for Washington. It will hold peace talks with the self-styled Eritrean People's Liberation Front there starting 19 February with a view to peacefully solving the problem of autonomous Eritrea. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### President Moi in Talks With Egypt's Ghali

EA2202121091 Nairobi KNA in English 0915 GMT  
22 Feb 91

[Text] Nairobi, 22 Feb (KNA)—President Daniel arap Moi this morning at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from President Husni Mubarak of Egypt. The message was delivered by the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Butrus Ghali. The Egyptian foreign minister also briefed President Moi on the situation in the Gulf and especially the Gulf war. President Moi and Dr Ghali held bilateral talks where the president hailed the good relations between Kenya and Egypt.

Dr Ghali was accompanied by senior officials from his ministry. Also present was minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah;

the permanent secretary, Mr Bethwel Kiplagat; and the chief of protocol, Mr Njuguna Mahugu.

### Moi on Selfish Motives of Multiparty Supporters

EA1702160691 Nairobi Domestic Service  
in English 1300 GMT 16 Feb 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told leaders that they had a duty to provide the kind of leadership that the future generations will be proud of. President Moi reminded the leaders that they must ask themselves whether they have charted the right course for development in the country. The president said it was disturbing to note that many Kenyans, especially the older generation, have not decided what was good for the future of the nation. He said it was the duty of all patriotic Kenyans to build the country for the benefit of the future generations and to ensure that Kenya was a better place to live in. President Moi noted that it was futile to raise children and yet not provide a better place for them to live in. President Moi was speaking at his Kabarak home when he received a goodwill delegation from Embu District.

The president said the yardstick of leadership is to ensure that justice would stand for all, and added that the present youth must be given the chance of inheriting a nation whose leadership has been good. President Moi said that there were many who talk too much, yet they do not want to do anything for the nation. He said that in many parts of Africa, problems have been created by rich people who usually run away to foreign countries when there is chaos. The president reminded Kenyans that they should never imagine that anything useful will be gained through chaos, except suffering of the ordinary wananchi [citizen]. President Moi pointed out that those who had been trying to introduce multi-party politics in Kenya were driven by selfish motives geared at creating chaos.

The president told golfers who had been using golf courses to talk ill of the government with foreigners, that their movements were being closely monitored.

President Moi said that although he was very sympathetic, he will not allow the few misguided elements to jeopardize the interests of the majority of Kenyans. He pointed out that he had the duty to protect all Kenyans against anybody who might want to experiment with unacceptable ideas in the country. President Moi said that Africans must create a sense of patriotism and be proud of their country. [passage omitted]

President Moi once again urged Kenyans to register as KANU [Kenya African National Union] members, so as to strengthen the party. He said that by registering in large numbers the party will be able to show its characters that the party had a large following. The delegation pledged their unswerving loyalty to the president, and the government, and the party, KANU. [passage omitted]

### **Housing Minister, USSR Discusses Technology**

*EA2102161091 Nairobi KNA in English 1607 GMT  
20 Feb 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 20 February (KNA)—The government will adopt a new building construction technology from the Soviet Union in order to solve housing problems facing the country, Housing Minister Darius Mbela has said. According to Mr. Mbela, the minister in charge of lands and housing, the new technology would be cheaper and faster compared to the British Building Code of the 1920's which Kenya uses. He said the British Code had proved expensive and slow in keeping with the current population explosion, especially in urban areas.

Talking to the chairman of the State Committee for Architecture and Town Planning in the USSR, Mr. Yevgeniy Rozanov, in his office, the minister said a factory for preparing construction materials of the new technology would be constructed near Athi River under joint venture between Kenya and the USSR.

Mr. Mbela said the government would revise the national housing policy which was issued in 1966/67 in order to usher in the new technology. And in order to adequately tackle housing problems, Mr. Mbela explained that the government was encouraging various forms of joint ventures in housing development between private sectors, NGOs [nongovernmental organizations], local authorities and co-operative societies. He further said the government was making efforts to prepare effective slum improvement programmes to cater for the housing needs of the low-income households. For example, the minister said, the African Housing Fund, a subsidiary of Shelter Afrique, has funded low-cost units in Kitui and South Nyanza.

### **EEC, European Bank To Give Aid Over 5 Years**

*EA2102211291 Nairobi KNA in English 1317 GMT  
21 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Kenya is to receive the equivalent of 4,850 million Kenya shillings from the EEC under the Lome 17 [as received] Convention following an agreement signed this morning at the Treasury, Nairobi. The vice-president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, represented the Kenya Government, while Mr. Peter Pooley, the EEC deputy director-general for development, represented the Commission. The funds, to be used to finance priority development activities, will be disbursed in the next five years.

Prof. Saitoti said the priority projects to benefit include the cereal sector reform project programme, the development of the arid and semi-arid lands, development of social infrastructure, transport network, export development, and a series of micro-projects.

The vice-president said Kenya was encouraged that the equivalent of another 814,000,000 Kenya shillings has been provided under the new structural adjustment facility, being the first tranche for two years under the

first protocol. He said Kenya and the EEC would agree on an import scheme out of which the funds generated would finance development projects consistent with the national indicative programme.

At the same time, the vice-president signed a protocol with the European Investment Bank for the equivalent of 3,100 million Kenya shillings. The bank was represented by Mr. Thomas Ulsin, the head of the Department for East Africa.

The funds will be used for sustainable projects either through providing finance for small and medium-scale enterprises or for investing in projects in industrial and tourism sectors, expansion of agro-processing capacity, development of the export processing zones, port development, transport, telecommunications, and energy facilities. The vice-president underlined that Kenya valued the form of lending for its concessionary elements.

Prof. Saitoti observed that Kenya will also benefit from the equivalent of 6,500 million Kenya shillings regional programme funds to be allocated by the community to the East African sub-region later this year.

He underlined that the signing of the national indicative programme for community assistance to Kenya under the Lome IV convention underscores the growing cooperation between the EEC and Kenya, adding that the establishment of the series of Lome Conventions marked an important milestone in the field of development. The vice-president said that since Kenya became a signatory of the Lome Convention, the country had witnessed tremendous co-operation with the EEC and that at the end of the Lome III Convention she had received cumulative assistance of about 20,000 million Kenya shillings.

He noted with satisfaction that among the areas to have benefited included major road construction both along the main arteries and rural access, hospitals, education, water and power infrastructure and rural development. Prof. Saitoti commended assistance in conservation, research, and the development of arid and semi-arid lands. [passage omitted]

## **Tanzania**

### **Premier Reiterates Call on Iraq To Withdraw**

*EA2002204691 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Arusha—Tanzania has again called on the international community to make urgent efforts to end the Gulf war. The prime minister and first vice president, Comrade John Malecela, said today in Arusha that the war was being fought for the present and future generations. In his opening speech at the 55th ordinary session of the OAU Liberation Committee in Arusha, Comrade Malecela said the Gulf war has caused great loss of human life and property in Iraq, Kuwait, and elsewhere. The speech was read on his behalf by the minister of state



in the office of the prime minister and the first vice president, Comrade Edward Lowassa. Comrade Malecela warned that the environmental destruction taking place in the Gulf has not been assessed and no one knows how much damage had been caused.

Comrade Malecela renewed Tanzania's call on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait. He also called on the allied forces to postpone their ground offensive to give Iraq more time to consider [words indistinct]

#### **DPRK Foreign Minister Pays Three-Day Visit**

*EA2102105191 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Mr. Kim Yong-nam, the DPRK foreign minister, has condemned the joint military exercise between American and South Korean troops and the Gulf war. Addressing reporters after his arrival at Dar es Salaam for a three-day visit to the country, Mr. Kim said such actions should be condemned as they pose a threat to weaker nations. He said halting the exercise would ease tension for his country's citizens. Mr. Kim said the presence of American troops in a country which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement weakens international peace.

#### **Assistance Hailed**

*EA2102173891 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Comrade Ahmed Diria, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has hailed the DPRK for its assistance in the social and economic sectors in the country. Comrade Diria made the remarks last night during a dinner party he hosted in honor of the DPRK deputy premier and minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Kim Yong-nam.

Comrade Diria said the assistance was of great help in reviving Tanzania's economy, which was in a bad shape. He said that apart from the aid, the countries are conducting joint ventures such as [word indistinct] and rice growing in Dakawa. The country is also helping build the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Conference Center in Dodoma and a sports stadium in Pemba. Comrade Diria

said the government was taking several steps to ensure economic recovery, while the standard of living was improving.

#### **Russians, Mozambicans Fined for Illegal Presence**

*EA1602224491 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0330 GMT 16 Feb 91*

[From "Time" program]

[Text] Another UHURU report concerns punishing illegal Russian immigrants. Nine Russian citizens are among 25 people who were fined by the Mtwara Court on 14 February for living in the country illegally. The Russians and 16 Mozambicans were fined after confessing that they were living in the country illegally. They were arrested during the Immigration Department's search for foreigners living in the country illegally which has been going on since last November. Comrade Mariam Chamicha, Mtwara Resident Magistrate, sentenced the Russian citizens to a fine of 5,000 shillings each while the Mozambicans paid 1,000 shillings each after confessing to being in Tanzania illegally.

#### **Foreigners in Country Illegally Arrested**

*AB1402095391 Dakar PANA in English 0844 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] Bukoba (Tanzania), 14 Feb. (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzania has arrested 109 foreigners from neighbouring Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda who have been living in the country illegally, an immigration officer said Wednesday in Bukoba, northwestern Tanzania. The official said most of the arrested persons have been sent back to their respective countries of origin, others were taken to refugee camps while another group is awaiting court hearing. The arrests are a continuation of a special operation launched by the government in December 1990 to round up illegal immigrants.

The Northwestern Region of Tanzania is said to have over 13,000 families of illegal immigrants, mostly from neighboring Rwanda, who entered the country in 1986. Currently, Tanzania is making diplomatic consultations with Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda to find ways of solving the refugee problem in the subregion.



### **RECOC Claims ANC Jails Dissidents in Uganda**

*MB2102163091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1559 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—A number of African National Congress [ANC] dissidents were still incarcerated in an ANC prison in Uganda, according to the Returned Exile Coordinating Committee (RECOC), an independent organisation linked to the moderate Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (FIDA).

In reaction, ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma said the ANC doubted the veracity of the allegations, as RECOC claims had in the past turned out to be completely untrue.

RECOC had previously sent letters to families whose relatives were allegedly imprisoned by the ANC, but these people had turned out to be either in London or at school, he said.

He believed there was an interesting coincidence between the allegations and a Wednesday newspaper report about alleged abuse of ANC dissidents, and accused RECOC of "taking every opportunity to cast aspersions at the ANC".

Mr Macozoma said he would issue further comment once he had studied the allegations.

Earlier on Thursday, in a signed statement in reaction to the media report, RECOC Chairman Mr Mwezi Twala called for an international investigation into the alleged plight of ANC dissidents.

He claimed the ANC had moved its "Quatro" prison camp—also known as "Camp 32"—from Angola to the Jinja area in Uganda, following the Namibian settlement.

"ANC dissidents are being held there to this very day. The camp commander is known as 'Lister' and the camp commissar as 'Mountain,'" Mr Twala said.

"There are several so-called recording officers who are responsible for interrogation and torture. The most notorious of these is called 'Pushkin'. Some of the inmates of this camp are known to RECOC," he alleged.

The ANC's Mr Macozoma could not comment on RECOC claims that Umkhonto we Siswe [Spear of the Nation, MK; ANC military wing] commander in chief, Joe Modise, had allegedly travelled to Uganda last year to determine the status and number of ANC dissidents being held there.

He claimed the prisoners were interviewed in their cells by Mr Modise. He said four prisoners, who had claimed that they were jailed unfairly, were taken out of jail and had travelled with Mr Modise to Zambia, allegedly to be informed by ANC security about the charges against them.

Mr Twala claimed the prisoners were put up in a hotel for four days during which they were told to write their autobiographies. They were then given clearance papers and taken to the UN High Commission for Refugees, to be repatriated to South Africa.

Mr Twala also gave details of an alleged ANC prison in Tanzania, claiming it could house up to 50 prisoners and

was situated in an isolated building near a dairy farm, adjacent to the Solomon Mahlangu College.

He alleged the editor of the local DAKAWA BULLETIN, a certain Dipolelo, was kept naked with his hands tied behind his back for three months, for reporting that ANC President Oliver Tambo had suffered a stroke in 1989.

Mr Twala also alleged another dissident, Siphon Phungulwa, was murdered by unknown assailants in Umtata, Transkei, in June last year. He said a Recoc member had been with Phungulwa at the time, but had escaped unharmed.

According to Mr Twala, Phungulwa had been a member of an MK assassination squad which operated from Lesotho between 1980 and 1982, but had become disenchanted with the ANC.

### **ANC Says Exiles 'Concerned' About Safety, Jobs**

*MB1602130691 Johannesburg SOWETAN  
in English 15 Feb 91 p 3*

[SOWETAN correspondent report: "Exiles Worry Over Safety"]

[Text] Many African National Congress [ANC] exiles living in neighbouring countries were concerned about their safety and job prospects on their return to South Africa, an ANC spokesman said yesterday.

Miss Gill Marcus yesterday confirmed reports that the number of ANC exiles who wanted to return last year from neighbouring states had decreased significantly.

She said this was because they were concerned about their safety and whether they would find jobs in South Africa.

However, Marcus said she would not say whether these exiles "no longer wanted to return to South Africa, but rather it's a question of caution".

She said the exiles, discouraged by the arrests of fairly senior ANC members who had returned to the country, were wondering what would happen to them on their return.

"I'm sure that exiles are concerned about their safety and job prospects once they are back here. Even those of our senior members who are already here are facing serious problems," Marcus said.

ANC chief representative in Sweden Mr. Billy Modise, who Marcus described as a very senior person in the organisation, was yesterday quoted as saying while about 80 percent of exiles in neighbouring states wanted to return last year, the number had now plummeted to 50 percent.

The majority of the ANC's 20,000 exiles lived in neighbouring states and other African countries, said Modise.

Asked whether ANC members who wanted to remain in exile would continue to be welcome in those countries when they could freely return, Marcus said: "There will be no forced repatriation from our side."

**Returning Exiles 'Hard Up,' Facing 'Poverty'**

MB1702092791 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 17 Feb 91 p 2

[Report by Dawn Barkhuizen: "Returning Political Exiles Facing Poverty"]

[Text] Returning political exiles are desperately hard up after defying ANC [African National Congress] orders to remain in their countries of asylum.

The head of repatriation for the ANC, Jackie Selibi, said his organisation had ordered members to wait in Lusaka until arrangements could be made for their orderly return.

He said although funds had been pledged from foreign donors, money was tight.

Moss Chikane, a spokesman for the multi-party National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation [NCCR] of South African exiles, said about 500 exiles, mostly ANC members, had already returned and been helped by his organisation.

Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw told parliament on Friday [15 February] that 1,092 political exiles had been re-admitted to SA [South Africa].

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said dozens of former exiles had begged food and clothing from the organisation recently.

NCCR chairman, the Rev. Frank Chikane, confirmed that this can only be provided on an ad hoc basis.

He said each case was treated differently, but that returnees were generally being given only one-off emergency grants of R[and]300. This was all the NCCR could afford at the moment.

He said: "We have been operating on an emergency budget. We have just been given a little more money but until we work out our budget, this is all we can afford."

Canadian embassy spokesman Bryan Burton confirmed that his government had donated R100,000 in December to the NCCR to meet emergency needs. A Swedish diplomatic officer said his government had also recently donated R450,000.

A long-standing ANC member said this week: "I have never felt so unwanted in my life. I am sleeping wherever I can find a bed. After three weeks in South Africa, I find myself wishing I was back in exile."

Mr. Chikane said until the SA Government had made a decision on allowing the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] to operate inside South Africa, the NCCR's hands were tied.

A four-man UNHCR delegation visited South Africa this week and met with parliamentary and extra-parliamentary representatives.

Delegation head Nicholas Bwakira said the UNHCR was waiting for a decision from the Government.

"The mammoth and complex task of repatriating about 40,000 exiles will cost between R30-million and R40-million," he said.

**EC To Open Projects Coordination Office**

MB1502155291 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Interview with Leo Tindermans, member of the European Parliament and president of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group within the EC Parliament, by reporter, Robert Michel; date and place not given; recorded from the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The European Community is soon to open an office in South Africa to coordinate its approach in this country. For more information we have on the line Mr. Leo Tindermans, member of the European Parliament and president of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group within the EC Parliament. He spoke to our reporter, Robert Michel:

[Begin recording] [Tindermans] The council is composed by the French head of state and the 11 prime ministers of the other member states of the EEC. The situation in South Africa has been examined, it has been declared in a communique published after the meeting that they consider devolution in South Africa as an evolution in the good direction, but that it is too soon now to lift the sanctions with one exception, the sanctions concerning investments are no longer, shall I say, applied by the community. That has been said in [word indistinct], that's the new attitude of the community.

Second the commission of the EEC, the European Commission as it is called, one of the institutions of the EEC, will open a bureau for the coordination of its activities in southern Africa and the bureau will be opened in South Africa.

[Michel] Mr. Tindermans, the European Community's steps comes at a time the African National Congress and other groups are still calling for sanctions. Do you think that could negatively affect future relations between South Africa and the European Community?

[Tindermans] I don't think so for several reasons. The European Community is helping South Africa, especially the victims of apartheid. And it's trying to help the black population, because there are big needs in the field of housing and in the field of education, schooling. And, the commission will do a very special effort, via the churches or nongovernmental organizations, so what the community is doing can reach directly the black population. So much is needed that investments are very interesting for employment, because you know that the unemployment among the black population is very serious. Many people in Europe think that the lifting of the sanctions concerning investment will not have direct results because investors are waiting for the result of what is going on in South Africa. B: [as heard] that they are convinced that something is changing in southern Africa, and I will follow that

evolution enough to see if new positive measures are justified in future. [end recording]

#### Further on Lifting Trade, Other Sanctions

##### Japan 'Quietly' Begins

MB1702093991 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
(Business Times) in English 17 Feb 91 p 1

[Report by Don Robertson: "Softlee, Softlee Japan Lifts Ban"]

[Excerpt] Japan has quietly lifted its trade sanctions on SA [South Africa] and a highly placed diplomatic source in Pretoria says its ban on investment in this country could be lifted before the end of the year.

Japan was one of the first countries to impose economic sanctions against SA when it banned investment in the 1960s.

The ban came after incidents such as the banning of a Japanese jockey from riding in SA.

Trans-Natal Coal managing director Mike Salamon says: "There has been much talk by Western countries about lifting sanctions, but little action.

"Japan is the first country to really change its stance."

A diplomatic source in Tokyo says that although the trade ban has not been officially scrapped, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry (Miti) is turning a blind eye to the "overall amount of trade between the two countries."

Informal restrictions on imports of SA minerals have gone. When imposed in 1986 they placed a ceiling on the value of imports. This cost Trans-Natal a 33 percent reduction in tonnage sold to Japan because coal prices rose.

It will not be able to regain the lost tonnage overnight as it has committed itself to other markets and bottlenecks in Richards Bay harbour are limiting the growth of coal exports.

While the issue remains sensitive, the extent of Japanese exports to SA is being left to the "discretion" of the companies involved, says the Tokyo source.

After a sharp increase in SA-Japanese trade in the mid-1980s, America effectively forced Miti to instruct industrialists to back off under threat of U.S. restrictions.

To protect its huge exports to America, Miti insisted that goods shipped from Japan to SA be limited to volumes ruling in 1987. This was subsequently changed to a dollar-related figure which allowed slightly greater volumes.

The restrictions hit the motor industry particularly hard. Manufacturers of Japanese vehicles, in an effort to avoid embarrassment for their source companies, agreed not to disclose monthly sales figures of individual models.

Sales figures had previously been published through the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa).

America's attitude to SA has softened, allowing the Japanese a freer hand.

One manufacturer of Japanese cars has been told by its source company that "guidelines" on trade with SA have been lifted. This affects all members of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association, the equivalent of Naamsa.

It has been accepted that Japan may again become SA's largest trading partner.

Brand Pretorius, managing director of Toyota Marketing SA, says that although no formal notification has been received from Japan, "it appears that trade restrictions are no longer an issue."

The SA company has increased its 1991 component order from Toyota Japan by about 4 percent compared with last year. [passage omitted]

#### FRG Reserve Bank Head Comments

MB1902142491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1325 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Pretoria Feb 19 SAPA—The lifting of sanctions against South Africa would certainly revitalise bilateral trade between South Africa and Germany, the president of Germany's Federal Reserve Bank, Dr Karl-Otto Pohl, said in Pretoria on Tuesday [19 February].

Delivering the annual Gerhard de Kock Memorial Lecture at the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Pohl said Germany's trade with South Africa had been halved between 1975 and 1990.

South Africa, he said, also stood to gain from additional export opportunities that had arisen with the opening-up of Eastern Europe.

The collapse of an oppressive and economically unproductive system in Eastern Europe had tremendously enhanced the credibility of market-oriented policies, even in many African countries.

"If such intellectual progress could soon be translated into real economic development, much would be won for the dilapidated African Continent.

"With the prospect of peaceful and equitable solutions to the internal conflict in South Africa, one would expect your highly developed economy to play a crucial part in Africa's revitalisation."

In this context, Dr Pohl hoped economic sanctions imposed against South Africa by the European Community would be lifted soon.

Dr Pohl also told a media conference there had been an increased interest in Europe in developments in South Africa, a country with "enormous potential".



But he declined to discuss issues surrounding sanctions because of their political nature.

The German official is visiting South Africa until Saturday [23 February] as the guest of the South African Reserve Bank and the University of Pretoria.

### **Sweden Foresees Ending Sanctions**

*MB2002170391 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Sweden has said that the time is coming when it will reconsider its sanctions against South Africa.

The Swedish Government said in a policy statement to Parliament that important steps had been taken in the direction of fundamental and irreversible change in South Africa. The statement said that the South African Government should start negotiation on implementing democracy soon.

A Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman said the timetable for lifting sanctions would depend on developments in South Africa. The most important of which was the attainment of democracy.

Sweden has been one of the sternest critics of South African policy. It has prohibited trade with this country since 1987, and has supported the ANC [African National Congress] financially since 1972.

### **European Parliament's Stand Noted**

*MB2202065891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2204 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—A total of 97 members of the 518 European parliamentarians on Thursday [21 February] voted in favour of a resolution not to ease sanctions against South Africa, according to a release by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

The motion was passed because only 135 EP [European Parliament] members were present during the voting. A total of 38 EP members voted against the resolution.

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a statement on Thursday night the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament were not binding on the European Minister's Council—which had higher authority than the EP and had already decided on a policy of easing sanctions.

Mr Botha added he had expected that a majority of European parliamentary members would at this stage be hesitant to come out in full support of President F.W. de Klerk's reform initiatives.

He was, moreover, not concerned. "Sanctions are crumbling anyway and the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament are not binding on the European Council, which had already decided on a policy of easing sanctions in the light of President de Klerk's initiatives," Mr Botha concluded.

A Foreign Affairs spokeswoman, who provided background information on the European Parliament's vote on

Thursday, said the vote was in response to well-researched reports compiled by Mr Antonio Capucho, a liberal Portuguese Europarliamentarian.

The Capucho report, which gave credit to the changed political environment in South Africa, in principle supported the decision of the Minister's Council to begin with a programme to ease sanctions.

The Minister's Council is the highest decision-making authority in the European Community. On December 15, 1990 and February 4, 1991, the heads of governments and foreign ministers respectively, decided to lift investment sanctions against South Africa, she said.

"However, during Thursday's discussion of the Capucho report before the European Parliament, a resolution was attached to the report by the Socialist faction which proposed not to ease sanctions against South Africa. They thus are giving it an ideological slant which barely recognises the political realities prevailing in the RSA [Republic of South Africa]."

She added that while the European parliamentary resolution therefore had a certain persuasive power, it did not overrule decisions of the Minister's Council.

"The Socialist section in the EP, which has a built in majority and which usually votes as a block, initiated the negative amendment to this resolution.

"It is significant that in the national parliaments of the EC member states, the Socialist groups have not taken such a rigid position. In some cases there has been agreement between the Socialists and the respective governments that the sanctions issue should be depoliticised.

"Of the EC countries, two have Socialist governments and Socialists are partners in coalition governments in four others.

"The fact that foreign ministers and heads of state could politically afford to take a decision on sanctions favourable to South Africa, demonstrates that the Socialist faction in the European Parliament is adopting a position which does not necessarily correspond with Socialist positions in their respective national parliaments," the Foreign Affairs spokeswoman concluded.

### **ANC, PAC To Send Joint Sanctions Delegation to EC**

*MB1702093191 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Feb 91 p 2*

[Report by Sipho Ngcobo: "Bid To Halt EC Stance on SA"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] will send a joint delegation to the European Community to persuade its foreign ministers to retain sanctions against South Africa.

This was confirmed by PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander of the joint ANC/PAC liaison committee which aims to forge unity between the two organisations.



Sources close to the ANC confirmed the impending overseas visit.

The decision was apparently proposed by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, at an ANC/PAC unity meeting in Johannesburg on February 4.

The organisations' decision is in reaction to President F.W. de Klerk's parliamentary address on February 2 in which he vowed to remove the last vestiges of apartheid.

The EC resolved to lift sanctions against South Africa on February 4.

EC ministers said they would take definite action once draft legislation to repeal the Acts had been tabled in Parliament.

### **Mandela Sanctions Stance Criticized**

*MB2102093391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0500 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Leon Wessels has taken a side sweep at the ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, saying his call for continued sanctions is as outdated as apartheid itself.

Mr. Wessels told Parliament yesterday that there was ample proof that what he described as Mr. Mandela's narrow-minded statements were being met with discontent in Africa.

Still in Parliament, Mr. Wessels sounded an apology for apartheid, calling it a terrible mistake which had blighted the country.

He is the country's first government minister to apologize for apartheid.

### **Envoy Calls for National Referendum on Sanctions**

*MB2102071491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0600 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] South Africa's ambassador-designate to the United States, Mr. Harry Schwarz, has delivered a strong plea for a referendum to be held among all population groups to determine whether sanctions against this country should continue.

Addressing the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa in Johannesburg, he said that if all South Africans were given the chance to vote on the matter all doubts would be removed. In addition, it would be an opportunity for a first democratic expression of opinion by all adult South Africans.

### **Anti-Apartheid Groups on Call**

*MB2102201091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The call for a referendum on sanctions by South Africa's ambassador-designate to the United States, Mr. Harry Schwarz, has received mixed reaction from extra-parliamentary organizations.

Inkatha Freedom Party president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says such a referendum would be the best way to find out what the people most affected by sanctions feel about them.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Kevin Mayhew] Ironically Dr. Buthelezi was commenting on the sanctions referendum just minutes after meeting with the French trade delegation to South Africa. The delegation promised to talk to their European business counterparts about the sanctions issue.

[Buthelezi] On (?his) suggestion, in view of the controversies that are created by the fact that while all the nations of the world are considering lifting sanctions at this time, there should be voices such as the voice of the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], and ANC, and other organizations, like PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] calling for sanctions. I think that, you know, there is nothing that is better, or to deal with the issue, whether the people of South Africa want sanctions or not, than a referendum.

[Mayhew] Pan-Africanist Congress General Secretary, Benny Alexander, said the government had put the cart before the horse, because its legitimacy was in question.

[Alexander] That could fragmentize the complex issues in our country and put the cart before the horse. The first thing that needs to be done is a referendum on the legitimacy of the government against whom sanctions is being imposed.

[Mayhew] The African National Congress's director of international affairs, Thabo Mbeki, said the ANC did not disagree in principle with the referendum.

[Mbeki] If we were to agree to have a referendum, one person, one vote, and so on. I think there are more important things that one would organize a referendum for, or that sort of election. For instance, what about electing a constituent assembly to draw up the new constitution—I mean if we are going to go through that sort of exercise. I don't think the sanctions thing would merit organizing a big political exercise of that sort. But we have no problem about it in principle. [end recording]

### **De Klerk, Angolans Hold 'High-Level' Talks**

*MB1802151491 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 18 Feb 91 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "No Bases in Namibia, SA Assures Angolans"]

[Excerpt] Allegations that SA [South Africa] was still maintaining military bases along the Angolan-Namibian border are believed to have featured prominently at a weekend meeting between a high level Angolan government delegation and President F.W. de Klerk.

Political Affairs Minister Lopo do Nascimento conveyed a personal message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, but no details of the meeting were released.

But government sources said it was believed that the Angolan claims of a SA military presence in northern Namibia were discussed, but that these were unlikely to seriously sour SA-Angolan relations.

The Angolan embassy in Windhoek claimed on Friday [15 February] that SA was maintaining bases and installations which were being used for covert operations and to shelter rebels. [passage omitted]

#### **Cahora Bassa Talks Held With Portugal, Mozambique**

*MB2102065891 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0600 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] Delegations from South Africa, Portugal, and Mozambique have met in Lisbon for talks on the future of the Cahora Bassa power plant in western Mozambique, which has not been used for the past eight years because of sabotage by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. The talks apparently focussed on plans to restore power lines between South Africa and Cahora Bassa, and on proposals to link Zimbabwe to the power plant.

#### **Further on CCB Operations, Malan To Blame**

##### **ANC Calls for Total Dismantling**

*MB2102074091 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 0700 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called for the total dismantling of the shadowy army unit, the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

ANC national executive member Joe Nhlanhla made the call at an emotional memorial service for ANC legal expert, Bheki Mlangeni, who died in a booby trapped bomb blast this past weekend.

Yesterday in Parliament the Conservative Party and the Democratic Party joined forces in calling for Defense Minister Magnus Malan to quit after the auditor general had found there had been continued CCB operations despite Malan saying the organization had been disbanded.

##### **CP MP Continues Malan Attack**

*MB2202132091 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] is continuing with its scathing attack on Defense Minister Magnus Malan.

In Parliament today, CP MP [member of Parliament] Casper Uys said Malan's reasons for not accepting responsibility for the financial wranglings around the secret defense force unit, the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], would make Saddam Husayn green with envy.

Uys said Malan's reluctance to discuss the issue on the grounds that it is not procedurally correct is undercut by his granting an interview to a Cape [Province] newspaper on the subject.

#### **Paper Interviews Mandela on All-Party Congress**

*MB1602151891 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 15-19 Feb 91 pp 6,7*

[Interview with Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, by NEW NATION; date, place not specified]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

#### **On Organisation**

[NEW NATION, NN] **What are your expectations as far as the All-Party Congress is concerned?**

[Mandela, NM] We have great expectations—firstly, from the point of view of the aims and objects of the All-Party Congress. We say the All-Party Congress, which can only be convened after all the obstacles to negotiations have been removed, would have to carry out three tasks. These are to set out the broad principles within which constitutional work will be carried out.

Secondly, to determine the make-up of the body, such as an elected constituent assembly, that will draw up the constitution.

Thirdly, to establish an interim government to oversee the process of transition until a new parliament is elected and a democratic government formed on the basis of the constitution. These are the aims of the All-Party Congress.

We will not call the All-Party Congress until all the obstacles have been removed. We are convinced that there is a lot of support for the idea. The tripartite conference of the ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party] and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has endorsed it.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has made it clear that they support it.

Many homeland leaders in fact, almost all, have also expressed support for it. Also the government supports the idea. It is also clear that here we have put forward a proposal which enjoys universal approval.

And we think that bringing together all parties to discuss our future is something very important and it can achieve a great deal.

[NN] **Is it likely that the All-Party Congress will be upgraded into a constituent assembly?**

[NM] There is no idea of upgrading the All-Party Congress into a constituent assembly. We have defined and made the demand for a constituent assembly very clear.

We go further to say it should have sovereign powers. We don't want an assembly that is going to supervise the electoral system or the ballot box. We want an assembly which has got sovereign powers to proclaim a new constitution. All that we have said is that, if the masses of the people want the All-Party Congress to be a constituent

assembly, that will be the case. But, as far as we are concerned, the constituent assembly is something different from the All-Party Congress.

[NN] How does the organisation determine whether people want the All-Party Congress to become a constituent assembly?

[NM] Everything we do will have to be put to the masses of the people. The negotiating process cannot be conducted above the heads of the people. We have made that clear. Free and democratic elections is the only road to a constituent assembly.

The people who are going to draw up the constitution must have been determined by the masses of the people in such elections.

There can be no compromise on that principle.

[NN] Are you going to stand for elections at the forthcoming national conference?

[NM] The matter does not depend on me. It depends on the masses of the people and my colleagues. If they want me to stand, I will do so. If they want me to look for a job as a watchman, I'll also obey.

[NN] What plans do you have for the future? Do you plan to write your memoirs at some stage?

[NM] I've written my memoirs in jail up to 1976, and smuggled them out.

It is difficult to talk of any future plans when one is involved in the struggle.

[NN] Last week's meeting between the ANC and PAC suggests a closer working relationship between the two organisations. Is there any danger that this bilateral working contact will take precedence over the broad patriotic front?

[NM] No, not necessarily, because we are calling a patriotic front conference where all sections of the liberation movement will be invited. So there is no organisation which is being left out. But you have to be systematic in preparing for the patriotic front conference.

The unity between the ANC and PAC is of vital importance. We are the organisations which have made an impact outside more than any other in the country.

We are the only two organisations which are recognised by the Frontline States, the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations.

So it is natural that we should seek unity between these two organisations first. In this regard we are confident that there are many in the PAC who are as committed to unity as we are.

[NN] Are there any lessons we can draw from the last consultative as we move towards the national conference this year?

[NM] Well, in the light of the fact that organisations were banned for so long, and people working in conditions of illegality, I think that the consultative conference was very successful. The discussions were responsible and very educative. Delegates were restrained and constructive in their comments.

I was very sorry that I could not have the time to sit down with people who had expressed dissatisfaction in one way or another. I would have preferred to have exchanged views with them on their observations. It is always correct to address problems promptly with the people concerned.

The actual lesson that emerged from the consultative conference was that leadership should keep a proper balance. We must listen very carefully to our people and them. [sentence as published]

You may have to listen and accept the views of the people, even when they are not absolutely correct. Because to convince people is a process—it cannot just be done in one meeting. So you may even have to retreat, even if you feel that the line they are following is not the correct one.

But, at the same time, you must not fear to lead. Where you feel that some grave mistake is being committed and it is not going to be in the interest of the masses of the people or of the struggle to tolerate the error, you must come out firmly and say: here I am going to put my foot down, I am not going to allow it.

That balance must be kept—but it must be kept with all humility, because any arrogance, any autocracy, is a danger, not only to the individual himself, but to the organisation and the struggle as a whole.

#### CP Leader on Constitutional Negotiations, Issues

MB1902085091 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the CP has not yet taken a final position on negotiations for a new constitution.

In an interview with our political news staff to mark his 70th birthday today, Dr. Treurnicht said that as part of its strategy, the CP could well put its case to a multiparty conference, but that it had practical reservations and objections to such a conference, and would keep open the final options of civil disobedience, or even violent actions.

Dr. Treurnicht said government statements on the constitutional future were a serious obstacle to meaningful discussion between the various groups in South Africa. As long as there was an Afrikaner nation as part of a broader white community, the CP would not become irrelevant.

#### Discusses Apartheid, Policies

MB1902173691 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 19 Feb 91

[From the "Africa South" program; interview with Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht by correspondent Ossie Gibson; date and place not given—recorded]



[Text] The dramatic reforms towards democracy initiated by the De Klerk government have led not only to positive reactions but also to a growing right-wing backlash. While this trend might not have been altogether unexpected among white South Africans, many observers have been surprised to hear ever more of their black compatriots arguing that life in their country has taken a turn for the worse since the liberation movements were unbanned last year. This at any rate is the view held by the Conservative Party [CP]. Proapartheid Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht, who turned 70 yesterday, says more and more black South Africans are becoming appreciative of his party's stance.

[Begin recording] [Treurnicht] There are large numbers of moderate black people. I will not at this stage say that they support the policy of the Conservative Party, but they appreciate the resistance from the Conservative Party against the unbanning of the Communist Party, the ANC [African National Congress], and who is looking for the support of the Conservative Party against the powers, the negative powers, the devastating powers of ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party]. [sentence as heard]

[Gibson] You don't think that's stretching reality, that the silent majority of black people in this country support you against the ANC and the SACP?

[Treurnicht] I didn't say the majority, but there are large numbers. I now refer you to a memorandum published by Bishop Mokoena in which he states that he is a leader of 4.5 million blacks above the age of 15 who are against the ANC and against violence.

[Gibson] Won't you end up as a vote in the political wilderness with nobody really taking your policy seriously, neither black nor white?

[Treurnicht] I don't think anyone will be in the wilderness because the Conservative Party is actually the mouthpiece of the people in its urge towards freedom and to maintain its own control and government over itself in its own territory. This is a worldwide accepted principle, the principle of self-determination, and as long as there is a people, a white nation in South Africa claiming self-determination, so long there will be a party which won't become irrelevant. [sentence as heard]

[Gibson] Your views on violence and your views on, in fact, a constitutional future for the country has never actually been spelt out. What exactly is your thinking on those two points?

[Treurnicht] Well, I've said in public that in the real extreme it's a possibility that the people could take up arms to defend its rights, but as a political party, as a political party we strive towards getting the majority support of the electorate behind us so that in a democratic world we can gain that majority, and if we gain the majority then nobody can dispute it. Nobody can dispute it. There are ways of resistance of course, resistance,

passive resistance—there are ways—but we say our political program entails an effort to gain the support of the majority of the whites behind us.

[Gibson] And land for whites and land for other race groups?

[Treurnicht] I would rather have a smaller South Africa, less land, governed by the whites themselves than a large South Africa immediately on the black (?man's land). Now, as a matter of fact, I think the South Africa of Dr. Verwoerd's times, that South Africa is already much smaller. [sentence as heard]

[Gibson] That formula has failed miserably. Why is it going to work under a CP government?

[Treurnicht] I don't know what has failed. I feel the government failed the people. I think the government all of a sudden decided it's no longer feasible to apply a policy of separate development, but we feel there was tremendous success in the application of a policy of separate freedoms, so much so that there are seven independent black people who seek self-government. I think that has tremendous success.

[Gibson] Do you feel you can make it stick?

[Treurnicht] I think so. I think so. One should only try, try to grab the land on the [word indistinct] feet of one single black people. Try and do that with the Zulu or with the Xhosa, they will stick to their land and together with the land the right to govern themselves. [end recording]

### **Pik Botha Criticizes Conservative Party**

*MB1902143991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1348 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 19 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] was in the best position to form alliances with anti-apartheid organisations who were still feeding like "lice on the apartheid animal", the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Tuesday [19 February].

Replying to an interpellation on the government's alliances with anti-apartheid organisations, Mr Botha said the CP would be at home with groups which espoused nationalisation, one-party rule and state-controlled newspapers.

The CP, he added, was killing Afrikaans as a language because with its attitude no one would any longer want to write literature, poetry or sing in Afrikaans.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP nominated), who tabled the question, said the government was now doing the work of communists whose goal it had been to bring down apartheid.

"The government is now an anti-apartheid organisation. The CP is not prepared to mislead people to destroy them."

Mr Botha said CP members who were in business were totally integrated economically and only used separate toilets.

### **Botha Says 13 Foreign Missions Opened**

*MB1802155391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1537 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament February 18 SAPA—South Africa had established six new missions in Africa and seven in Eastern Europe, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the second reading of the additional appropriation bill on Monday [18 February].

Replying to Mr Denis Worrall (DP [Democratic Party] Barea) who had asked how certain of the department's additional costs had been incurred, he said the it had managed to cut its costs in various other sections to save about half of the extra amount required to open the new missions, which had come about as a result of the changes in attitudes to South Africa in Eastern Europe and Africa.

### **Botha Calls for Closer Regional Cooperation**

*MB1802182991 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[From the "Africa South" program; report by correspondent Steve Lange on recorded statements by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha]

[Text] At a conference for foreign businessmen in Johannesburg over the weekend the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said that unless the countries of southern Africa learned to work together, this region would become a forgotten backwater.

[Lange] In a forceful speech Mr. Botha said that the countries of southern Africa have to put ideological differences aside and work together towards making this an economically viable region. He expressed his concern about European perceptions of the African Continent.

[Botha] I am concerned at the perception, impression, image which more and more Europeans have gained from us [as heard] in Africa. I heard it myself on the visit of President de Klerk and myself last year to Europe. We experienced (?that they) refer to Africa as the plagued continent.

[Lange] Referring to the economic crisis in Africa, Mr. Botha did not mince words in apportioning blame.

[Botha] The resources which are within our people and which cry out for training, for improvement, it's almost as if political leaders are blind and prefer to engage in political debate, in hours and hours of meetings, producing nothing but acrimony and [word indistinct] about one another.

[Lange] Mr. Botha made it clear that the only way that the eleven countries of southern Africa can hope to survive is through cooperation.

[Botha] I make an appeal to my African friends: Let's wake up. There's a lot of work to be done. We cannot [words indistinct] into Europe one by one and just with any plan. We've got to go there with a scientifically based plan, with

our demographic statistics correct, our population statistics must be correct, our maps and our railway lines and roads. The position of diseases, humans, animals, with problems in respect of production, agricultural production where we can open new [words indistinct] our ideas about power generation, new ports, new airports. It will have to be a compact, scientifically based plan, and I can't go to Europe alone. This must be southern Africa's plan. We only offer to be part of it. We do not want to overwhelm our neighbors with the strongest economy. We have almost up to 2 million foreign workers who crossed our borders illegally. It's in our interest to have these workers work near their families because then they will make a smaller demand on our schools, hospitals, and they will not take the jobs of our own people.

### **Ciskei Government Appoints Several New Ministers**

*MB1902072491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2105 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] East London Feb 18 SAPA—The leader of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party [CPRPP], Chief Lent Maqoma, who was deported after the military government seized power last year, has been appointed minister of manpower.

One of the advocates who helped draft the Ciskei's new constitution, Mr Keith Mathee, is the new minister of justice and constitutional development.

Monday's [18 Feb] announcement follows last week's declaration by South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, that the Ciskei was to have a new government more representative of civilians.

A statement from the council of state named a former president of the Medical Association of South Africa, Dr Henk Kayser, as minister of health, and a former principal of Fort Cox Agricultural College, Mr Nceba Makapela, as minister of agriculture.

The Ciskei's military ruler, Brig. Oupa Gqozo, was sworn in as minister of defence, and Gen. Zebulon Makuzeni took the oath as minister of police, prisons and traffic.

Chief Maqoma, 62, a former cabinet minister in the government of the ousted ruler, Mr Lennox Sebe, founded the CPRPP in 1986 in opposition to Mr Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party.

Two weeks after the coup which brought Brig. Gqozo to power, Chief Maqoma returned to the Ciskei from nearly four years of self-imposed exile in the Transkei and South Africa.

He was detained two days later, and was subsequently taken by Ciskeian police to East London airport, from where he flew to Durban.

It is not known when he returned to the Ciskei.

He had close ties to a former Ciskei security chief, Mr Charles Sebe, who was shot dead by Ciskeian troops last month, after he allegedly sought to overthrow Brig. Gqozo's regime.

The council of state statement said Mr Mathee was well known for his strong commitment to human rights and Dr Kayser was well known for his commitment to primary health care.

It described Chief Maqoma as "someone strongly opposed to corruption and (who) commands a lot of respect as a hereditary chief" and said Gen. Makuzeni was committed to the law within the boundaries of the new bill of rights.

### To Dismiss All Appointed Chiefs

*MB2002080591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2155 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Bisho Feb 19 SAPA—All appointed chiefs in the Ciskei will be dismissed at the end of the month, the homeland's military government said on Tuesday [19 Feb].

However, the Ciskei would continue to accord hereditary chiefs the respect and status which they deserved.

The government statement was issued following the findings of the Bulube Commission on Chieftainship, under the chairmanship of Mr Monde Bulube, a Ciskei magistrate.

It said the commission, after months of investigation and hearing of evidence, had made certain findings concerning who were hereditary chiefs and who had been appointed chiefs by the deposed president, Mr Lennox Sebe.

The appointed chiefs had been given to the end of February to make any further representation to the government to show they had valid claim to hereditary chieftainship.

"The government is strongly of the opinion that this system of appointed chiefs gravely undermined the status and unifying role of chiefs in the community.

"Furthermore the government has taken note that much of the criticism concerning this policy has come from these appointed chiefs themselves and those who are desperately trying to politicise the role of chiefs so as to retain the privileges which Lennox Sebe gave to them," the statement said.

### Ciskei Civil Servants Continue To Strike

*MB1902071891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2301 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] King William's Town Feb 18 SAPA—Ciskeian civil servants continued their strike on Monday [18 Feb] while the government called on the union backing the strikers to come to the negotiating table in terms of an agreement signed with the Congress Of South African Trade Unions [COSATU].

Many civil servants did not come to work at all, but held meetings instead in protest against the use of teargas and sjamboks [whips] by the Ciskei security forces against protesting civil servants in Bisho on Friday [15 Feb].

The civil servants' strike action was resumed on February 6 after it had been suspended in December last year. They are demanding salary parity with civil servants in South Africa and recognition of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union [NEHAWU].

On Monday public servants in Bisho, Mdantsane, Alice, Peddie, Whittlesea, Seymour and Middledrift did not turn up for work but instead held meetings in various centres to address their problems concerning the work situation.

The government on Monday repeated its earlier accusation that NEHAWU was acting against the "letter and spirit of the labour relations decree to which its parent body (COSATU) is a signatory".

The government said the decree was a consensus piece of legislation and as such demanded that all the parties get together to talk about proposed changes to it. It added that COSATU's legal representative had already been told it should convene such a meeting to discuss various proposals.

### Organizations Invited To Talk

*MB2102125491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The Ciskeian government has called for a meeting with political, trade union, and civic organizations to discuss the continuing strike by public servants in Ciskei.

The government has invited the ANC [African National Congress], the South African Communist Party, the border branch of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and other organizations to attend the meeting, scheduled to be held in Bisho later today.

Public offices in Ciskei were deserted yesterday as the strike entered its second week. The public servants are demanding improved pay and working conditions, and an end to media censorship.

### Talks Fail To Take Place

*MB2202073491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0101 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] Bisho Feb 21 SAPA—Hopes of a quick end to the Ciskei's civil service strike dimmed on Thursday [21 February] when political, trade union and civic organisations failed to attend scheduled talks with the military government.

The meeting was to have started on Thursday morning in the Bisho government buildings.

All those invited, including the Border regions of the African National Congress [ANC], SA [South African] Communist Party and United Democratic Front, however issued a joint statement setting out a number of preconditions before negotiations could start.

The other organisations are Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] affiliates including the National



Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union [NEHAWU] and the Border Civics Congress.

The statement called for a public apology by Brig Oupa Gqozo for the action last Friday in which public servants were teargassed while members of the ANC's national executive were meeting his ministers.

It also said that an agenda for the meeting must be agreed by all parties beforehand, and that all issues related to the civil servants' strike be discussed with the COSATU affiliates concerned.

A COSATU spokesman said they found it "offensive" that the three unions involved in the strike, namely NEHAWU, the Association of Democratic Journalists and the Postal Workers' Association had not been invited to the meeting.

He said the organisations had also been offended by Brig Gqozo's comment to the ANC's national executive members that members of the ANC Border regional executive were "nincompoops".

#### **Some Demands Met; Talks Continue**

MB2202174291 *Untata Capital Radio*  
in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] The civil servants strike in Ciskei may be coming to an end. Louise Flanagan has details:

[Flanagan] Ciskei has finally met some of its civil servants demands. A government statement announced that from the 1 March civil servants will be paid the same as their South African counterparts. In addition, charges have been dropped against all 24 strikers arrested during a protest last week and all those suspended will be reinstated.

Two of the main demands which have still not been addressed are calls for the recognition of three unions organizing civil servants, NEHAWU [National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union], POTWA [Post Office and Telecommunications Workers' Association] and the ABJ [expansion unknown], and calls for military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo to resign. However, Gqozo has finally agreed to talk to the three unions and met with them this afternoon.

#### **Minister Vlok Provides Figures on Police Strength**

MB1902161991 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1601 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 19 SAPA—While 13,876 people had joined the SA [South African] Police for the first time since June 1 last year, 4,060 were lost through death, discharge, retirement or medical unfitness and completion of national service, the Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said on Tuesday [19 February].

The information was furnished by Mr Vlok in response to a question from Mr Tony Leon (DP [Democratic Party] Houghton).

The current strength of the police, including members of the municipal police, special constables and national servicemen, was 90,945.

#### **Police Officers Liaison Between Government-ANC**

MB1902111491 *Johannesburg SOWETAN*  
in English 19 Feb 91 p 1

[Report by Ismail Lagardien, political correspondent: "Cops Work With ANC"]

[Text] Ninety-six police officers have to date been appointed liaison officers between the Government and the ANC [African National Congress].

The officers, "posted strategically around the country", are general fixers for the organisation and were appointed soon after the Groote Schuur meeting between the Government and ANC in May last year.

They were posted to speed up and make efficient channels of communication between the two parties.

At least one colonel has been appointed as the ANC's contact with the Ministry of Law and Order.

Two Deputy Ministers, Mr Roelf Meyer (Constitutional Development) and Mr Johan Scheepers (Law and Order) were also appointed to be in contact with the movement.

"The channels were established under Paragraph 5 of the Groote Schuur Minute.

The paragraph reads: "Efficient channels of communication between Government and the ANC will be established in order to curb violence and intimidation from whatever quarter effectively."

In the Pretoria Minute of August 6, this paragraph was added: "With due cognisance of the interest, role and involvement of other parties the delegations consider it necessary that whatever additional mechanisms of communication are needed should be developed at local, regional and national levels."

#### **Police Comment on Liaison**

MB1902211091 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2008 GMT 19 Feb 91

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town February 19 SAPA—The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have set up a quick-reaction network consisting of 96 police officers and 29 ANC contact-men to deal with community emergencies.

This was confirmed on Tuesday [19 February] by Colonel Steve van Rooyen, a media officer for the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

He said the police were still trying to broaden contact "on the ground" with the ANC by encouraging it to expand its representation.

The system was already producing positive results particularly on the Witwatersrand, the West and the East Rand.

It had experienced problems in Natal and was ineffective there.

The communication network was established last year in terms of the Groote Schuur Minute. Paragraph 5 provided for its creation in order to curb violence and intimidation from "whatever quarter".

Col van Rooyen said the idea was to short-circuit the high-level contact mechanism whereby the people on the ground first had to contact superiors and the superiors contacted the government at ministerial level which in turn passed the problem down to local police level for action.

"We now have contact men in many regions whose opposite number can go directly to him and immediate action can be taken," he said.

By the same token a police officer could seek out his ANC counterpart to assist in dealing with any problem.

It was expected that the ANC would ultimately match the SAP [South African Police] in numbers of contact men, thus establishing a network covering all the major regions in the country.

#### **Paper on SACP 'Struggling To Find its Feet'**

MB2202115791 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Feb 91 p 19

[Article by Drew Forrest: "Communists in Crisis. But the Party Has a Place in SA"]

[Text] A Year after it was unbanned and six months after stepping formally from the shadows, the South African Communist Party [SACP] is still struggling to find its feet.

In many ways, its identity crisis is that of the world communist movement. The ideal, a society free of want and exploitation, remains untarnished, but received notions on how to achieve it have been blown sky-high by the failure of "existing socialism".

Against the background of frantic navel-gazing abroad—the British party has turned itself inside out, while Italian and East German parties have dropped the term "communist" from their titles—60 militants converged on Wits [Witwatersrand] University at the weekend to examine the role of the SACP.

They have an additional poser: the party's historic links with the African National Congress [ANC]. What, many are asking, can it offer which is not already available through its allies, the ANC and union movement? And if it has no clear role, why tax the country's already overloaded leadership cadres?

Without doubt, the SACP remains a potent symbol for South Africa's deprived and dispossessed. Ten thousand applications flowed in immediately after the August launch, and 6,000 additional forms have been issued since then in the Transvaal alone, says the region's publicity secretary, Sam Shilowa.

Translating this into organisation is another thing. Many are drawn by the symbolism but know little of the SACP's programme.

The lack of a true head office, leaders with multiple commitments—there are complaints that Joe Slovo is consumed by ANC work—and the problems of melding together exiles, the underground and unionists, have hampered the development structures and a national approach. Members also lament the departure of Mac Maharaj—seen as a seminal thinker—from the leadership of the party.

In the Transvaal, only eight branches have been formally launched, while all the regions remain under appointed leaders.

A central snag is the SACP's historic role as the handmaiden of the ANC, which it continues to accept as the alliance kingpin. Communists must build the ANC, the argument goes, towards the interim goal of non-racial democracy.

Some leftists reject this on principle, arguing that a communist party cannot serve as the workers' vanguard when it is harnessed to other interest.

Ideological objections apart, the policy has undoubtedly blurred the party's edges and reduced its independent profile. Its campaigns are those of the ANC; so, with slight differences of emphasis, are its policies—Slovo's economic pronouncements differ little from those of the ANC's Max Sisulu.

Added to this is the huge overlap of membership, particularly in the Eastern Cape. "It's a unique situation—most members of a party being members of another," muses SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR BULLETIN editor Karl von Holdt.

"The ANC negotiates with the government, it deals with people overseas; it is the main force in liberation politics. The party is not involved in politics or diplomacy, has no independent campaigns or struggles. What is it for?"

Some hold the SACP is playing a useful role in "keeping the alliance left", now that alliance structures are up and running. Party leader Jeremy Cronin stresses its contribution to alliance policy on the all-party constitutional conference.

But his central argument is that the SACP is uniquely placed to champion and re-define socialist ideals. "We must hold the line on socialism, show that the current crisis is not the end. But we must also tackle the view—widely held in South Africa for understandable reasons—that everything is OK."

Although the SACP shared the ANC's broad perspective on the economy, he added, it was beginning to spotlight "stepping stones to socialism", including the issue of private monopolies.

Some activists, seeing education and branch-building as priorities, are not perturbed by the party's vanishing profile. Others, including Lisa Seftel, Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) official and a party leader in the Transvaal, disagree. "Unless you have a profile people identify with, they won't join.

"Because of a concern with the immediate question of power, pressing community issues—lands, electrification, low wages, jobs—are not being addressed. The party's focus should be on sustaining the struggle for democracy beyond majority rule."

Workplace democracy and, on the international front, issues of imperialism such as the Gulf war should also be a focus.

The felt need for greater independence as a key theme of the SACP's weekend conference, sources say. SACP boss Chris Hani reportedly went as far as to urge "15 or 20" communist MPs [Members of Parliament] in the first post-apartheid parliament.

There was a heavy stress on higher-profile campaigning, both through the alliance and other "sites of struggle", and delegates called for a political committee to focus on campaigns and policy. Significantly, both COSATU and non-COSATU unions are to be drawn into action on May 1 and the SACP's 70th anniversary on July 29.

A target was set of 30,000 members before the SACP's year-end congress.

Whether this foreshadows a growing estrangement of the party and the ANC is a moot point. Many hold their "non-antagonistic" relationship will come under growing strain as the ANC moves to the centre as it scents power. Cronin suggests another option: the SACP may succeed in shifting its ally to the left and merge with it.

At the very least, the soul-searching is a welcome signal that the party is trying to shed its "Stalinist" past, characterised by ex-unionist Mike Morris in a recent article as one of "exclusions, rumour-mongering and open expulsions" of ideological deviants.

Hardliners there are undoubtedly, and Cronin might depressingly refer in a LABOUR BULLETIN article to the "science of Marxism", but attempts to foster an open political culture seem real enough. It is significant that a call for a code of conduct to screen out unreliable elements was rejected by conference delegates.

This must in part stem from the influx of labour activists, and there are signs that the SACP's glasnost has influenced former union critics. National Union of Metalworkers' boss Moses Mayekiso believes few Numsa [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] leaders are now standing aloof.

Workers sympathy, a reluctance to further fragment the left by launching another party, the weakness of its far-left rivals and the prospect of a right-ward shift by the ANC all work in the party's favour.

The key test will be whether it can come up with a programme, particularly an economic programme, which is both distinct and workable. As a party of the radical left, having shed much of its discredited Marxist baggage, it could yet be a force to reckon with.

### **SACP To Open New Workers' Library 16 Feb**

*MB1502110191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1033 GMT 15 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 15 SAPA—A new workers library to provide educational services will be opened by South African Communist Party General Secretary Joe Slovo on Saturday [16 Feb].

Mr Slovo will talk about the need for a constituent assembly and an interim government.

The library will provide education through the medium of workshops and talks where selected community leaders will be invited to present papers on contemporary topics and book releases.

Reading material will be available and there will also be a video facility.

The address is Pan African House, 77 Troy Street, Johannesburg.

### **De Klerk To Retain Delegates Ministers' Council**

*MB1902121891 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, has decided to retain the present ministers' council in the House of Delegates. In a statement in Cape Town, Mr. De Klerk said that his decision did not exclude the possibility of a reshuffle of the council later on the recommendation of the chairman.

### **Minister Confirms Sale of Strategic Reserves**

*MB1902085591 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 0800 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has confirmed the government has been selling off stockpiles of strategic reserves to raise funds for socio-economic development programs.

Du Plessis says 319 million rand has been spent on land purchases for black urbanization, and black education. This amount has come from the National Supplies Procurement Fund which has been bolstered by selling off strategic stockpiles. This has been made possible by the easing of international attitudes towards South Africa. However, Du Plessis could not confirm that the resources sold off include oil, nor how much money had been raised.

### **Finance Minister Tables Mini Budget in Parliament**

*MB1902075991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0711 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament February 19 SAPA—A part appropriation, or mini-budget, of R[and]20.6 billion was on Tuesday [19 Feb] tabled in Parliament.

This is the money required to meet state spending in the period between the end of the current financial year and the time that the main budget has been passed.



The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, who tabled the mini-budget, has also asked for R4.1 billion for the four provinces.

#### **Economic Recession Continues Into Fifth Quarter**

*MB1402202491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1905 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 14 SAPA—The latest official figures show that South Africa's economic recession continued for the fifth consecutive quarter in the last quarter of 1990.

The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] reports that the economy shrank by 0.9 percent in 1990. According to preliminary figures released by Central Statistical Services Pretoria, the latest decline was caused mainly by a more than 9 percent decrease in agriculture, a 1.5 percent drop in mining output and a 2.5 percent decline in manufacturing output.

Other sectors generally recorded small positive growth rates for 1990. Although the last decline—that is, the one in the fourth quarter of last year—was not as sharp as those in the previous four quarters, economists said on Thursday that they did not expect a recovery in real terms before the middle of next year.

They said that positive factors this year would include lower interest rates, lower inflation, a continued surplus on the current account of the balance of payments and a decline in economic sanctions.

However, a natural lag factor would delay the impact of these factors on the economy.

#### **Jan Trade Surplus 92 Percent Below Dec 1990**

*MB1902102591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0928 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—South Africa's trade surplus for January took a major nose dive, plunging by 92 percent below the December figure and 87 percent below the January 1990 figure.

At the same time imports for the period jumped by 27 percent on last January while imports only rose by a marginal 1. percent.

The Department of Customs and Excise reported on Tuesday [19 Feb] that the trade surplus for January was R[and]145 million compared to R1.8 billion in December and R1.12 billion in January last year.

The main cause in the dramatic decline in the trade figures is a massive increase in imports, especially in the unclassified sector.

The figure here rose from last January's R395 million to a hefty R1.275 billion last month, a rise of R880 million, or 223 percent.

Economists told SAPA that this was more than likely due to a massive stockpiling of strategic resources such as oil and other raw materials as a result of the Gulf war.

The heavy import bill was partially offset by a eight percent rise in unclassified exports to R4.972 billion compared to last January's R4.893 billion.

Total imports for January were R4.827 billion (R3.775 billion), an increase of 27 percent, while exports were at R4.972 billion compared to January 1990's R4.894 billion, an increase of about 1.6 percent.

#### **Cape Administration Approves Orania Establishment**

*MB1302174691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1655 GMT 13 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 13 SAPA—The Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) has given the go-ahead for the establishment of "Orania", a northern Cape residential area for Afrikaners only, proposed by rightwing organisations.

This followed negotiations in Cape Town on Wednesday [13 February] between Cape Administrator Kobus Meiring and a rightwing delegation led by Afrikaner Volkswag [Afrikaner National Watch] leader Prof Carel Boshoff, who is also management member and shareholder of "Orania" owners, Orania Management Services, a CPA statement said.

The CPA had agreed to the development, because "Orania" would be administrated as a farm by its owners, the statement said.

The establishment of a town was at present not planned, and normal procedures would have to be followed should town planning be considered at a later stage, the CPA said.

Shareholders would become owners of houses or other property through share certificates, the administration explained.

It said the company was liable to pay normal services and settlement levies to the regional services councils concerned.

Wednesday's meeting was requested by Prof Boshoff, to reach finality on legal procedures required for the establishment of "Orania", as an "Afrikaner-only, self-operative place of residence, which would prohibit 'foreign' labour or residence in its midsts", the statement concluded.

#### **Energy Minister Departs for Gabon, Cameroon**

*MB2102171691 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, left today for Gabon and Cameroon on a four-day visit aimed at promoting trade and economic and technological cooperation between South Africa and the two West African states.

Dr. de Villiers, who was invited by the presidents of Gabon and Cameroon, is accompanied by a number of senior South African officials.

**22 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems**

MB2202112991

[Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

Praise for ANC-Inkatha Joint Peace Committee—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 February declares it is "gratifying" to note the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party have taken practical steps to prevent their agreement of 29 January being destroyed by continuing violence on the ground. The ANC and Inkatha have agreed to establish a Joint Peace Implementation Committee to oversee application of the peace pact. "They have, further, visited trouble spots to plead for peace. What is needed now is the promised joint tour of violence-torn areas by Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Business Must Show Flexibility on Private Enterprise—White South Africans have been presented with two "seductive temptations," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 February in a page 10 editorial. "The temptation that a simple apology for apartheid can be an absolution, and the temptation to believe the ANC's public willingness to debate nationalisation signals business as usual for the private sector." "For business now to sit back smugly and assume that its arguments in favour of private enterprise have swayed the ANC as a whole would be foolish." Business has to "prove to the majority that free enterprise can satisfy black economic aspirations quickly—the jobs, homes, education, medical care and career prospects whites take for granted." "Throwing money at the problem will not be enough on its own. The ANC is demonstrating its capacity for flexibility; business has now to do some serious shifting of its own."

**SOWETAN**

Deputy Minister Apologizes for Apartheid—"For Leon Wessels, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, to apologise in Parliament for apartheid was remarkable," notes the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 February. "Good as it is that whites say they are sorry, it would be even better if blacks, as a nation, found it within themselves to accept such cries for forgiveness."

**THE WEEKLY MAIL**

De Klerk Unwilling To Tackle Security Chiefs—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 22-28 February in a page 18 editorial says a "black hole" in President De Klerk's plans for a new South Africa is his "unwillingness to tackle his own security chiefs on the irrepressible issue of hit squads." "To restore public confidence and give substance to the state's pious professions, heads must roll. No half-way democratic state should tolerate a minister of defence who has either lied to parliament or is criminally ignorant of what is happening in his own backyard. Other ministers, notably Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, must also be held to account: Auditor-General Peter Wronsley's report to parliament reveals that Du Plessis retrospectively approved CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau) finances dating back four years." Although there may be a need for De Klerk to "carry his security forces on the difficult road he is travelling," he also needs to "carry the mass of South Africans and rebuild their trust."

**NEW NATION**

Editorial Notes New Economic Apartheid—"It is becoming quite clear that the demands for economic concessions that are being made on the liberation movement could, if accepted, severely reverse the gains the struggle has made," warns the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 22-28 February. "While the world applauds F.W. de Klerk and while he sallies forth with promises to legislate apartheid out of existence, a new spectre of the new apartheid is rising in its shadow. This new apartheid is emerging clearly by the day and it takes the form of those who are economically empowered, refusing to enter into dialogue on the question of the redistribution of wealth in this country."

**CAPE TIMES**

De Klerk Must Build Confidence in Negotiating Partners—President De Klerk "is evidently concerned to take people along with him in his steady advance away from apartheid," declares a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 19 February. De Klerk is also "determined that order and legality will prevail. President De Klerk also needs to build confidence on the part of his negotiating partners in the ANC." "Speed is clearly desirable, but the leadership of all parties needs time to prepare public opinion for the adaptations which are in store. Confidence-building is the name of the game."

## Angola

### Perez de Cuellar Asks Government To Release Aid

MB1402202891 Luanda ANGOP in French  
1952 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, 14 Feb (ANGOP)—The UN secretary general has asked the Angolan Government to resume immediately the movement of humanitarian aid to war- and drought-affected areas.

A communique issued by the UN Development Program [UNDP] in Luanda today says that Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar is extremely concerned about the continued suspension of the UN Special Aid Program for Angola.

The UN secretary general has invited the Angolan Government to take all necessary measures permitting the immediate resumption of humanitarian aid distribution. The UNDP communique notes that war- and drought-affected Angolan people are in dire need of humanitarian aid.

It is worth remembering that the Angolan Government decided to suspend the UN Special Aid Program on 21 December 1990. The Angolan Government accused UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] of violating the program's plan of operations by destroying a [word indistinct] at Vila Branca, between [words indistinct].

### UNITA Must Guarantee Aid Safety

MB2102200491 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1905 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] Planning Minister Dr. Fernando Franca van Dunem has said that for as long as the Angolan Government does not have guarantees that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will not disrupt the operation, the Angolan Government will not authorize the resumption of the UN aid program for famine- and war-affected people.

Speaking to Angola National Radio and ANGOP, Planning Minister van Dunem said that UNITA has not been observing the agreements it entered into concerning aid operations for famine- and war-affected people. It attacked supply columns and destroyed bridges along routes under the control of the Angolan Government. In areas controlled by the bandits [words indistinct].

### Official on UNITA Human Rights Violations

MB2102144091 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Interview with Angolan Democratic Forum Chairman Jorge Chicopi by unidentified Radio Angola reporter; date and place not specified—live or recorded]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] systematically violates human rights. The Jonas Savimbi-led gang kills all those who oppose its terrorist practices.

Many cadres are abducted abroad and executed in Jamba. Others, like Tito Chingunje, Wilson dos Santos, Anacleto Ferramenta, and Oliveira [words indistinct] and many others are kept in concentration camps.

The elimination of those militants who oppose Savimbi's bloodthirsty leadership has made many youths drop out of the UNITA gang. Those youths created the Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA] and they are concentrating on reporting those practices by Savimbi and his closest cronies.

FDA Chairman Jorge Rebelo Pinto Chicopi granted interviews to Angola's Radio and Television on the problems he and many other youths experienced when they were with UNITA.

[Chicopi] Not everything that happened there was good. Many of us suffered serious disappointment, notably about fundamental issues such as [words indistinct] at the moment, we have a case that is extremely important to us. That case is [words indistinct] were systematically eliminated.

Since then, we have been thinking that it is necessary that we look to the future [words indistinct] everything that happened, we can perhaps lay the foundations that are necessary and indispensable if we want to move on to a national democratic and peaceful process that can embrace all the people.

Within this context, and over the last two years, we have found that political reform, albeit insufficient, has now become an indispensable and very necessary initial stage [words indistinct] now, it is a matter of looking at possibilities of increasingly [words indistinct] so that we can express ourselves.

[Reporter] As you said a moment ago, the issue of UNITA's human rights violations is a long standing one. Why have you only exposed that problem over the last two years and not before?

[Chicopi] We had assumed that [words indistinct] that UNITA was the alternative to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. We thought that perhaps UNITA's ideals were better (?than those) of the MPLA. Our perception is exactly that UNITA's human rights violations are long standing practices. Perhaps we had not learned about them because we were too young and inexperienced.

However, UNITA's selective and discriminatory approaches must also be taken into account. There are people who are chosen for elimination. People do not have the slightest right to protest against this situation. This explains why we decided we had to act back in 1988. Some thought that it was enough to report those



practices. Others thought that it was necessary to report them and to take new steps toward reform and toward Angola's future society.

[Reporter] In addition to Tito Chingunje and Wilson dos Santos, what other people do you know about who are currently detained in Jamba?

[Chicopi] Let me tell you that we do not necessarily have many names. However, what we have is a lot of friends of cadres who, for example, were abroad for long periods. Some of them studied in Portugal. Today, they [words indistinct] cannot leave. Those are the cases of Anacleto Ferramenta who studied in the United States. He was recalled from Arizona and arrived in Jamba with the promise that he was to be UNITA's representative at [name indistinct] and he has never left to this day. He tried to warn Amnesty International that he was under detention. Those letters were intercepted and handed back to UNITA's security structures. The man was beaten and stayed under detention. Today, his family neither knows nor is told anything about him.

This happened four years ago but there are many similar cases. We have friends who were abducted from schools. Some were kidnapped from the Ivory Coast. The case of Oliveira Angola is an example. He was abducted from the Ivory Coast and is still under detention.

In view of this, why are we trying to lend importance to the (?reactionaries)? The reason is that we believe that if Angola is to become a future democratic society, and if Dr. or, should I say, Mr. Savimbi defends those objectives and ideals, they should be made clear [words indistinct] any more promises. What seems to us to be interesting is that today we can talk and discuss issues with Angolan Government officials without any problems [words indistinct] the journalists whom we met earlier saw the kind of behavior displayed by the cadres and leaders of UNITA. They think of everything in terms of confrontation. If a person differs from UNITA's viewpoint, he is immediately punished. We cannot conceive of a future democratic Angolan society that permits such practices [words indistinct].

[Reporter] What can you, Mr. Jorge Chicopi, tell us about witch hunting in Jamba?

[Chicopi] We have no doubts that there are friends of ours who have taken refuge in (?Switzerland). They witnessed that kind of event. In fact, there were people who were arrested, including Mrs. [name indistinct], the former chairwoman of Lima [League of Angolan Women], Mrs. Aurora Catalaio and her children, and many other people. They were accused of things that we cannot understand. They were accused of witchcraft. We did not think that was a serious matter. We think it was a political attitude to intimidate those people who differed from Savimbi. (?UNITA) resorted to that kind of behavior to tell others [words indistinct].

[Reporter] How would you describe Jonas Savimbi as a man and as a [word indistinct]?

[Chicopi] As a person, Mr. Savimbi...[pauses, changes thought] what I cannot understand about him are his fluctuations. I do not know whether he really wants change in Angolan society or not. During my time with him, he showed that he was a good person, very friendly, and charismatic. However, he also showed he was a liar. He is a person who does not fulfill his own promises. He is a person who does not respect the hierarchy within his own political and military structures. In other words, he must always be right, he must always be praised, and he must be adored. I cannot conceive of an Angolan society (?under him). I think that, whoever the person may be, he can be questioned on any issue. I think that an individual's attitudes must reflect his own character. The individual should accept that anyone can criticize him.

### Charges of RSA Aid to UNITA Reiterated

MB2202055291 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
2006 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, 21 Feb (ANGOP)—In Luanda on Wednesday [20 February] the Angolan Government accused the South African authorities of sending war materiel to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] from South Africa. In a communique [words indistinct] the Angolan Government states that the South Africans are doing this [words indistinct] "coordination of the UN Assistance Program for Angola, SRPA."

The Angolan Government "strongly condemns" these serious violations of the accord with the United Nations and adds that these are "contrary to the accord signed in the United States."

(In a letter sent to his South African counterpart earlier this month, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had already protested in "harsh terms" against South Africa's failure to comply with all the commitments it undertakes).

The document issued by the Angolan Government calls on the UN secretary general to analyze with impartiality the situation that has been created and to make every effort to end foreign interference in Angola's internal affairs. The communique also reports that between 1 November and 21 December 1990, the rebels, who are also backed by the United States, carried out 40 terrorist operations against the people who were supposed to benefit from the UN aid program. These rebel operations resulted in 60 people being killed, 33 wounded, and 23 abducted, and they led to the Angolan Government's suspension of the UN aid program.

### MPLA Condemned for Bombing Namibian Villages

MB1502065991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] The MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] chieftains have carried out a massive and destructive bombing attack on

Namibian villages. This barbarous action has been strongly condemned by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan people, and the international community.

The 40 bombs dropped on the Namibian territory against Namibian populations clearly demonstrate that the MPLA-PT is a declared enemy of peace-, liberty-, and democracy-loving peoples in the southern region, African continent, and worldwide.

The MPLA-PT chieftains bombed northern Namibia in order to sabotage the resumption of UN humanitarian operations in southern Angola, particularly in areas under UNITA control. Since the United Nations intends to resume humanitarian assistance in Angola, the MPLA-PT has bombed Bagani in order to destroy the bridge and prevent the movement of humanitarian aid.

### UNITA Denies Big Offensive Against MPLA

*MB1402065891 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] Jamba, Wednesday, February 13...UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has rejected as completely baseless MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] accusations that UNITA forces are engaged in a big military offensive against MPLA-held areas.

The UNITA vice-president, Jeremias Chitunda, told the UNITA news agency, KUP in an interview today that on the contrary, it is the MPLA regime which is currently carrying out military operations, including indiscriminate air bombardments on UNITA-held areas.

He said the suspension by the Luanda government of the peace corridors programme last November which had allowed the channeling of badly needed food aid to famine stricken areas of the country was a pre-meditated move by the MPLA to get rid of international observers before escalating its military campaign against UNITA.

Describing as absurd the pre-conditions placed by the MPLA delegation in Portugal which led to the failure of the sixth round, Mr. Chitunda, who headed the UNITA negotiations team, said UNITA insists that any ceasefire agreement be linked to the fixing of a date for the holding of free and fair elections in the country within a one-year period.

The last-minute pre-conditions by the Luanda government have publicly been blamed by the mediators, Portugal and the United States and Soviet observers as being behind the failure of the last round which never got off the ground.

Mr. Chitunda defended the period proposed by UNITA for the holding of elections saying it is a very reasonable one taking into account the costly nature of operation and the fact that international supervisors will be reluctant to over-see both the ceasefire and the elections if the period was prolonged.

The UNITA vice-president said the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola will also have to be addressed before a ceasefire comes into effect.

The presence of Cuban troops will not be conducive since under the terms of the ceasefire, a joint political-military commission incorporating elements from UNITA, the MPLA, Portugal, the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations will have to be headquartered in the Angolan capital, Luanda, he noted.

"It is, therefore, inconceivable that such an organism could function from a capital still under Cuban occupation. Security problems would be quite obvious", Mr. Chitunda observed.

He, however, said UNITA will continue to work for the attainment of an early peace settlement and the holding of free and fair elections and urged the Luanda government to be sensible and help find an honourable solution to the 16-year-old Angolan conflict.

### Botswana

#### President Receives New Libyan Envoy for Talks

*MB1402204091 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] The President, Dr. Quett Masire, has said that Botswana has in the past benefited from assistance provided by Libya in the field of medicine and community based projects.

Receiving letters of credence from the new Secretary of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Botswana, Mr. (Tahir Itunni) at the State House today, Dr. Masire said that these aspects of assistance by Libyans have not gone unnoticed. He said they have [word indistinct] nurtured and strengthened further the bonds of friendship that exist between the peoples of the two countries.

He said Botswana has enjoyed friendly and mutual relations with Libya and these were further strengthened by Dr. Masire's visit to Libya in July last year.

President Masire also said the two countries are members of similar organizations because they believe in the ideals for which they stand.

Making reference to the Gulf crisis, Dr. Masire said it is Botswana's hope that the ongoing peace initiatives to resolve the war will succeed. He said war is destructive and wasteful, and should therefore be avoided by all means possible.

Regarding the situation in South Africa, Dr. Masire said some encouraging developments have occurred there but a lot still has to be done. He commended those involved and encouraged them to accelerate the pace toward the democratization of South Africa.

The president welcomed Mr. (Itunni) to Botswana and promised and assured him that the government will do

everything possible to assist him to discharge the responsibilities of his difficult mission.

Presenting his credentials, Mr. (Itunni) said he was confident that the good friendly relations that exist between Botswana and Libya will be developed as well as supported and strengthened on mutual respect.

#### **President Masire Welcomes New Soviet Ambassador**

*MB1502070491 Gaborone Domestic Service  
in English 0510 GMT 15 Feb 91*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has told the new Soviet ambassador to Botswana, Mr. Boris Asayan, that an economically independent and politically stable Soviet Union was of importance and benefit to the rest of the world.

Dr. Masire was receiving credentials from Mr. Asayan at State House yesterday.

He told Mr. Asayan that Botswana were happy to note that the USSR's efforts at the reconstruction of both economic and political structures was still on course.

He said as a way of improving relations between the two countries, cabinet ministers from Botswana have in the past visited the Soviet Union, citing the visit in 1988 by the then minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Peter Mmusi, and Mr. Archibald Mogwe of mineral resources and water affairs.

Dr. Masire said the visit culminated in the signing of agreements which offered a wide scope for bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

President Masire also commended the Soviet Union for awarding Botswana scholarships to further their studies in that country. He also thanked Moscow for contributing to Botswana's efforts in striving for a healthier society by having doctors placed in the country's hospitals.

He said the Soviet Union's contribution to Botswana's development will go a long way in cementing the bonds of friendship which have existed between the two countries for so long.

On the international scene, Dr. Masire said Botswana abhors conflict, be it internal or regional. He said Botswana was therefore happy that the positive changes in the international arena created favorable preconditions for peaceful settlement of conflicts in the troubled world.

He said it was because of these positive changes that Namibia finally attained its independence. We urge that these positive changes be carried further by helping to establish, as a matter of urgency, a nonracial South Africa, and bring lasting peace to the people of Angola and Mozambique, he said.

He said Botswana are saddened by the conflict in the Gulf War, and the suffering that the people have to endure. He called for an immediate peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

For his part, the new ambassador said the Soviet Union held in high regard Botswana's policy of support for efforts aimed at creating a nuclear-free world, a policy pursued by the Soviet Union in a consistent and comprehensive way.

Mr. Asayan said both Botswana and the Soviet Union believe that new political thinking based on the idea of creating a more secure and nonviolent world was the only constructive path out of deadlocks of confrontation and mistrust.

He assured Dr. Masire that he would do everything possible to promote further development and the strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation between the two countries for the benefit of both their peoples.

#### **Finance Minister Presents 1991 Budget Speech**

##### **Notes 'Robust' Economic Growth**

*MB1802190691 Gaborone Domestic Service  
in English 1610 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] The minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Festus Mogae, says Botswana's economy has continued to experience robust growth, with the gross domestic product [GDP] estimated to have grown from just over 3 billion pula in the 1987-88 financial year to almost 5 billion pula in the year 1988-89.

This shows an increase of 47 percent in current prices, or after adjusting for inflation, 40 percent in real terms. Presenting the budget speech for 1991, Mr. Mogae said the GDP's estimated to have gone to 5,833 million pula in the financial year 1989-90, a further increase in current price terms. He said after adjusting for inflation the real growth was still substantial at 6.3 percent.

Mr. Mogae further told the house that for the year 1990-91 the economy is forecast to grow to 6,577 million pula. He said because the mineral sector, especially diamonds and copper, nickel, had been exposed to words [indistinct]. While output was slightly increasing, real growth for the economy as a whole was a solid 8.3 percent.

Mr. Mogae further said that with the population [word indistinct] state estimated at 1.3 million this year, GDP per capita is estimated at nearly 4,900 pula, a major achievement when considering that Botswana's GDP per capita was only 50 pula at independence.

However, Mr. Mogae told the house that the gross in output [as heard] between the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 was not evenly distributed. He said the mining sector experienced a 4.5 percent rise in real output while the nonmining sectors grow by over 11 percent in real terms. The general government sector, reflecting the rapid expansion in government expenditure, grew by over 16.5 percent in real terms. The construction industry, said Mr. Mogae, continued to expand rapidly with a real output growth of 15 percent in the year 1990-91, while



the trade and hotel sector registered a real growth of about 9 percent. The transport and communication sector on the other hand grew by just over 8 percent. The house was further told that the agricultural sector recorded a 7.4 percent increase in real output in the year 1990-91 due mainly to the growth in livestock.

Addressing himself to inflation, Mr. Mogae said the annual inflation rate from December 1989-December 1990 was 12 percent when compared with the 11.3 percent the previous year. He said the annual rate of inflation continued above 11 percent during the first five months of 1990 but dropped to 10.6 percent in June. Mr. Mogae added that since this period the rate of inflation has been on an upward trend, exacerbated by the rise of petroleum products in October last year.

Considering the impact of the petrol price and the higher rates of inflation in neighboring countries from which Botswana imports many of its consumer goods, it's expected that the inflationary pressure will remain strong for much of the year 1991-92.

#### Predicts First Deficit Since 1982

*MB1802200191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1926 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] Gaborone Feb 18 SAPA—Botswana's minister of finance, Mr Festus Mogae, on Monday [18 February] presented his annual budget, predicting a deficit of 135 million pula, the first deficit since 1982.

Interesting features include an incentive for companies to go public, and offer their shares on the Botswana Stock Exchange. The incentive will reduce the country's tax rate to 35 per cent for a five year period, provided the general public holds 25 per cent of the equity participation.

The major cause of the slow-down in the economy is the decline in proceeds in diamond exports, which dropped 200 million pula in 1990, compared with 1989.

Copper and nickel export results were also most disappointing and the sales value was 40 per cent down on the previous year. Inflation was 12 per cent compared with 11.3 per cent the previous year. However Botswana's foreign exchange reserves topped at 3.3 billion U.S. dollars, sufficient to finance about 16 months of imports.

The gross domestic product per capita in 1991 is nearly 4,900 pula, compared with 50 pula at independence 25 years ago.

Mr Mogae emphasised the need for greater productivity, efficiency and commitment to duty among all residents of Botswana.

## Madagascar

### President Appoints Defense, Agriculture Ministers

*AB1902201891 Paris AFP in French 1611 GMT  
18 Feb 91*

[Text] Antananarivo, 18 Feb (AFP)—Over the weekend President Didier Ratsiraka made a minor cabinet reshuffle with Mr. Jose Andrianoelison, the young agriculture minister, as the main victim.

A communique from the Presidency announced the appointment of two new ministers today in Antananarivo. They are General Leon Evariste Razafitombo, 49 years of age, who replaces General Christopher Raveloson Mahasampo, aged 60, as minister of defense; and Mr. Nelson Andriamanohisoa, 55 years of age, who replaces Mr. Andrianoelison, the agriculture minister.

These nominations were decided upon "on the recommendation of the prime minister, Colonel Victor Ramahatra," the communique added. Mr. Andrianoelison is, however, reported to have made the first move by submitting his resignation to President Ratsiraka last week, it was learned from reliable sources.

Jose Andrianoelison, a brilliant polytechnic graduate and President Ratsiraka's former personal adviser, obtained his ministerial post when he was only 27 years old. As director of propaganda during the 1989 elections (presidential, legislative, and local), Jose later resigned from the majority party, Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution [AREMA]. The young minister had conflicts with several government members and also did not enjoy the confidence of the president's wife, the highly influential Celine Ratsiraka, reliable sources further disclosed.

Mr. Andrianoelison was considered a possible future prime minister because of his excellent relations with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund representatives, who recognized his competence in managing the structural adjustment plan for Madagascar's economy, economic experts in the capital noted. Mr. Andrianoelison is considered to be an intellectual with a leaning toward action rather than dogmatic speeches. He is vacating his post in favor of Mr. Nelson Andriamanohisoa.

For Mr. Nelson Andriamanohisoa, who is his country's current ambassador to Rome, this means an end to his obscure political life reliable sources stated. Mr. Andriamanohisoa is a member of AREMA's Political Bureau and was also the National Assembly deputy speaker during the second legislature.

Brigadier Gen. Christopher Raveloson is leaving the government for reasons of health, it was learned from the same sources. His successor, Leon Evariste Razafitombo, was promoted to general on the same day as his appointment as defense minister.

### Cooperation Project To Be Signed With Comoros

AB1802093391 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT  
14 Feb 91

[Text] Antananarivo, 14 Feb (AFP)— New cooperation agreements between Madagascar and Comoros are expected to be signed soon, following the visit in Antananarivo by Mr. Mtara Maecha, the Comoran minister for foreign affairs, it was officially learned in the Malagasy capital. This visit, which took place 11-12 February according to a communique from the Malagasy Foreign Ministry, led to reaching a consensus on all matters discussed and to adopting a draft on the free movement of people and goods.

In the field of training and education, the communique stated that Comoran policemen would be trained in Madagascar. The two sides decided to facilitate all formalities for student registration, reception, and courses in the host country.

Madagascar and Comoros have also decided to reactivate the trade agreement they signed in 1976. A joint commission in charge of evaluating and planning joint action will meet every year. Finally, a bilateral agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation signed in 1976, will also be reviewed, the communique concluded.

### Malawi

#### President Appoints New Principal Secretaries

MB2002071791 Blantyre Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] His Excellency the Life President [Kamuzu Banda] has appointed new principal secretaries for some ministries and departments. In an announcement in Lilongwe today, the Office of the President and Cabinet said the appointments are as follows:

Mr. (Michael Chimuto) who was (?first) inspector in the Malawi Young Pioneers' Movement becomes secretary for Youth and Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] and chief inspector of the MYP movement; Mr. (Bell Maundo) who was deputy secretary becomes secretary for labor; Mr. (Ernest Simusingwi) who was deputy secretary is now principal secretary responsible for finance in the Office of the President and Cabinet. Mr. (Nelson Chuto) who was deputy secretary becomes regional administrator for the south; and Mr. (Ephron Khoma) who was deputy secretary becomes regional administrator for the center.

The announcement said the appointments are with effect from 12 January, except that of Mr. (Chimuto) which is with effect from 25 January.

### Mozambique

#### Guebuza Says Renamo Must Discontinue Violence

MB2102193891 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza, the head of the Mozambican teams to the Rome peace talks, has said that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has no need to search for motives to continue the war in Mozambique.

Minister Armando Guebuza said this in Beira city, where he is on working visit. Speaking to hundreds of Beira harbor workers, Minister Armando Guebuza noted that if Renamo wants democracy then it must use democratic weapons. He stressed that Renamo must present its viewpoints without threatening the lives of their compatriots.

Transport and Communications Minister Guebuza said that the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party is holding talks so that the policy of national reconstruction can begin to take hold in Mozambique.

[Begin Guebuza recording] Despite all that, our Frelimo Party maintains its stand. It is holding talks so that our country can feel and see the worth of the policies of rehabilitation and reconstruction. It holds talks to ensure that there is no reason for us to use violence as a means of expressing different viewpoints. We are Mozambicans. Each one of us has his own ideas and concerns. Each one of us will find an entity that will best take care of those concerns.

It is better that all those different viewpoints be expressed by peaceful means rather than through violence. This explains why we believe that Renamo does not have any reason to behave like this. It never had any reason. However, more than ever before, Renamo today has absolutely no reason to resort to violence and other brutal behavior such as murdering and massacring their own people in order to find solutions or to expose the problems it is facing. [end recording]

Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza said that Renamo must go to the villages, cities, and enterprises to present its program and policies so that it can win votes.

In regard to the difficulties found at the last round of peace talks, Minister Guebuza, who is also a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, said that the government will continue to search for ways to make Renamo understand that there is no need to continue violence in our country.

#### Verification Commission Meets in Rome 21 Feb

MB2102194691 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] The commission responsible for verifying the partial accord signed by the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in

Rome met in Maputo this afternoon. The agenda of the proceedings was not made public.

A source close to the meeting suggested that, among other things, the commission might have discussed the Renamo's threat to resume attacks on the Beira and Limpopo Corridors today.

#### **Continues Meeting 22 Feb**

*MB2202075691 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] The joint commission established to monitor the partial Rome accord signed between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will meet again today and will probably issue a communiqué.

The commission met yesterday afternoon. However, the agenda of the proceedings was not made public. A source close to the meeting suggested that among other things, the commission might have discussed Renamo's threat to yesterday resume attacks on the Beira and Limpopo corridors.

The Portuguese news agency LUSA cited Renamo spokesman in Nairobi Joaquim Vaz as pointing out that Renamo would yesterday resume attacks on the Beira and Limpopo corridors, which are covered by the partial Rome accord.

#### **'Shocked' by Renamo's Threat**

*MB2202083091 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Members of the joint commission established to monitor the partial Rome accord signed between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] are shocked and concerned by the armed bandits' declared intention to violate the accord. This is contained in today's NOTICIAS newspaper.

Renamo's spokesman in Nairobi Joaquim Vaz said that the armed bandits will resume attacks on the Beira and Limpopo corridors. [passage omitted]

#### **Manica Governor Meets Verification Officials**

*MB1502145091 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Feb 91*

[Report from Chimoio city by Joao Baptista Jose]

[Text] Manica Province Governor Artur Canana received members of the Rome Accord's Joint Verification Commission [CCV] earlier this week. The Rome Accord provides for the confinement of Zimbabwean troops to the Beira and Limpopo Corridors.

Governor Artur Canana announced that the government of Manica Province, together with the Italian Government-backed Manica Rural Development Program, will do everything in their power to provide the best possible

conditions for the members of the CCV, thereby facilitating their tasks, which the governor of Manica Province described as thankless.

Artur Canana said that, for that work to be done, constant collaboration between the CCV and the government of Manica Province is imperative. According to him, the people of Manica Province want to see the Rome Accord become a mechanism that will allow peace to be achieved as soon as possible.

In turn, the head of the CCV team, a senior representative of the Italian Government, said that his subcommission in Manica Province is encouraged by the spirit of cooperation shown by the government of Manica Province so far. He said that, although the CCV is working for peace in Mozambique, the bulk of that work must be done by Mozambicans themselves. This was a clear reference to the need for reconciliation between Mozambique's warring factions.

The Italian official also said that Mozambique must achieve peace as soon as possible, adding that peace must not be affected by hostile behavior.

The verification subcommission, which was created under the terms of the Rome Accord, has representatives from Italy, which has been playing the role of mediator so far, Zimbabwe, Zambia, the Congo, Kenya, Portugal, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], and the Mozambican Government.

#### **Government, Portugal, RSA on Cahora Bassa Plan**

*MB2202104891 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] Mozambique, Portugal, and South Africa intend to revive the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme [HCB] in Tete Province soon. The HCB has been paralyzed since 1983 because of systematic sabotage by the armed bandits.

Delegations from the three countries have held a two-day meeting in Lisbon to examine prospects of rehabilitating the project.

The meeting learned that the construction of power lines to Zimbabwe from Cahora Bassa Dam is expected to be concluded in 1993 if there is peace in the country. HCB Chairman Castro Fontes said that funds are already available to carry out this project and that the company is currently looking for funds to rehabilitate power lines from Mozambique to South Africa.

#### **\*Difficult Situation in Niassa Described**

*91AF0540C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
31 Dec 90 p 19*

[Article by Felisberto Matusse: "The Dramatic Mission of Living in Niassa"]

[Text] Niassa, which is the country's largest province geographically but paradoxically the one with the smallest population, is probably, perhaps due to the



inherence of involuntary factors, the country's most forgotten province in terms of development compared to other parts that make up the whole of Mozambique.

It is commonly said among the local people, officials, and leaders that the fact that the Province of Niassa is located in the interior, that is, the fact that it is not bathed by the waters of the Indian Ocean, is perhaps the main reason for the apparent dereliction to which it is consigned with regard to its growth in almost all areas, and particularly in the social area, from which only the City of Lichinga "escapes."

The geographical location of the province, in conjunction with other external factors, such as the war, the unreliability of the rains, and even the conditions of the access roads, leads to the existence of two diametrically opposed scenarios in this part of the country.

While in the northern and northeastern region, which is formed by the districts of Lichinga, the City of Lichinga, Lago, Sanga, Mavago, and Manjune, the situation is described as positive, especially with regard to supplies of necessities and planning, in the southern and southeastern axis which comprises the districts of Cuamba, Mauha, Metarica, Marrupa, Mecanheles, and Nipepe, just the opposite occurs, with the highest incidence in the latter four.

Heavily dependent on the movement of transportation, especially by rail, the scenario in Niassa, far from being the ideal, is really troublesome. In order to illustrate, it is important to note that on the stretch that runs from Cuamba to Lichinga, the train is supposed to have made, by last October, a maximum of eight trips and nine return trips, while 46 and 48 were recorded on the Cuamba-Entre Lagos run respectively. From Cuamba to Malema, in the Province of Nampula, between 43 and 42 trips were recorded in both directions during the same time period.

However, in spite of the known high cargo capability of the train, the indicators are far from being an ideal reflection on matters of receiving merchandise that is useful to the people.

The activity of the locomotive during the time period running from January to October made it possible to transport just 806,579.4 tons of diverse merchandise and 325,000 liters of fuel. The monthly average comes out to 80,657.94 tons, but this does not mean that all the merchandise being transported is destined for the public supplies.

With regard to fuel, the average amounts to 32,500 liters transported per month, an amount not even sufficient for the City of Lichinga, which is the reason that during the dry period, there are pronounced restrictions on the supply of electrical energy, reaching the point where Mozambique Electric Company supplies energy for only three hours each day, due to lack of fuel to run the generators 24 hours a day. For the people of Lichinga, during the dry period, ovens, refrigerators, irons, and other appliances have to remain idle.

This problem creates another situation, which is the inability to plan expenses. That is, during the dry period, no one can store anything in their refrigerator, because they would run the risk of throwing money away. Therefore, the only alternative, which, moreover, is followed by everyone except those who own their own individual generators, is to make purchases on a daily basis to solve these problems.

Given the difficulties that exist in the matter of supplies, especially in manufactured products, one agricultural product is still abundant. The governmental structures have tried to find a way out that would make it possible for merchandise and goods to reach the province on a regular basis. The only problem is that the alternative proves to be quite arduous, keeping in mind that the Nampula-Lichinga line is currently obstructed by the war.

After several attempts to use the Nacala-Montepuez-Marrupa-Lichinga stretch of highway, which proved to be inviable once the Manjune-Marrupa stretch was blocked, it was decided to place all the merchandise destined to that province in Sofala, which means that in order for it to stop in Niassa, it has to make a trip of more than 1,600 km. The current run includes Beira-Zimbabwe-Tete-Malawi-Mandimba-Lichinga.

Due to the nature of the itinerary, an overland route which extends for more than 1,600 km, and even if the government were to continue to subsidize some products that are necessities, fundamentally rice and corn meal, it becomes clear that transportation costs are quite high, which affects the sale price to the public.

As a further illustration, we can say that consumption of fish in the City of Lichinga depends on two factors. Either one goes fishing (?) in Lake Niassa, or else the merchants find themselves having to ship the cargo directly from Maputo, with all the inconveniences in terms of costs that this entails. An identical situation can be found with beverages.

Since the national production of beer and soft drinks does not satisfy the needs of the market, people have opted to consume imported beverages. Some merchants go so far as to sell Coca-Cola at 1,950 meticals per bottle, because, in times of shortage, a can of Coca-Cola surpasses 2,000 meticals.

In the matter of clothing, it is only "calamities" that escape the situation, because only this type of clothing is affordable to the pocketbook of the majority. As a general rule, there are very few people who venture to buy something new that they see on display in the shop windows. In the matter of shoes, given their high cost, the local merchants have opted to sell just slippers, and even these not at all at discount prices.

However, if the province or the City of Lichinga feels squeezed in the matter of manufactured products, it also feels grateful with regard to agricultural products. For example, at the end of November, a kilo of potatoes could still be bought for less than 500 meticals, tomatoes

were exactly 500 meticals per kilo, top quality meat was 3,500, and beans, although very inflated in the eyes of the residents, continue to be affordable.

There is a situation that cannot be overcome in a short period of time. Furthermore, the governor himself, Julio N'tchola, made a point of noting that it will only be able to turn itself around when all the hardships of the moment have been overcome, specifically the war.

It remains then to say that living in Niassa requires that every person engage in some kind of business in order to be able to withstand the impact that the Economic Recovery Program has inflicted there, in a province that is living in total isolation and which is, at the very least, the most forgotten province in the country. But life goes on.

### Namibia

#### Detention of Persons Seeking Citizenship Denied

MB2002085391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0746 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Windhoek Feb 20 SAPA—Namibian Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Ndali Kamati says no person attempting to acquire Namibian citizenship has been arbitrarily arrested or detained without trial.

He was reacting to a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance news release that a number of people have been subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention without trial.

According to a Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report, Mr Kamati said 10 people from South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Transkei were under arrest for entering Namibia illegally.

Referring to the confiscation of identity documents mentioned in the news release, Mr Kamati said his ministry had seized 24 forged identity documents and passports.

He said 21 Angolans and three South Africans had been released, but their documents were being held for investigation.

Mr Kamati said he was unaware of any person being detained for more than 48 hours without appearing before a magistrate.

#### Government Plans To Publish 'Official Newspaper'

MB2002143591 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN  
in English 14 Feb 91 p 3

[Unattributed report: "50,000 Info Newspapers on Way"]

[Text] The Namibian Government appears to be preparing to flood the market with its planned official weekly newspaper, NEW ERA, due to be distributed by the first anniversary of Namibian independence.

At the weekly Cabinet press briefing yesterday, Ministry of Information Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu, who was peppered with questions on the government mouthpiece, said the Ministry would be printing a whopping 50,000 copies.

Asked if the Government would be able to sell so many newspapers and if it would not be a waste, Kandetu, who appeared not to have done his homework, claimed that existing newspapers sold "on average 10,000" copies (at least two daily newspapers sell more than 10,000). But, the Permanent Secretary argued, this did not mean that more copies could not be sold, indicating it was more a failure on the part of those newspapers.

Responding to questions on how the newspaper would be distributed, Kandetu stopped short of saying Government transport would be used but replied that the Ministry of Information had regional representatives countrywide.

The newspaper, estimated to cost millions of Rand, will be government subsidized and will also canvass advertisements.

Although the Ministry of Information claims it wants to compete on an equal footing with other newspapers, NEW ERA will be able to draw on Government infrastructures and taxpayers' money.

Further, while some newspapers have either had difficulties in one-off attempts to employ foreign journalists or had applications turned down, Kandetu said the Namibian Government newspaper would make use of foreign journalists as people in the profession were far and few between in Namibia.

To start a newspaper with the intended magnitude of NEW ERA, expertise had to be employed to make it a success, he added. According to unconfirmed reports the newspaper will employ journalists from SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries. South Africa has also been mentioned. Apparently, Canadian experts have already prepared a mock-up of the newspaper.

Apart from informing people about "the government's programmes", one of the main reasons advanced to justify a Government newspaper is that it will concentrate on news from rural areas.

Earlier, Kandetu accused the "mainstream" press of ignoring this section of Namibian society. However, at the time he said the language of the newspaper would be English.

By yesterday, the Government appeared to have done something of a rethink. In response to queries on whether using English in a paper aimed at rural communities would not defeat the purpose, Kandetu said yesterday that local languages would be used where appropriate.

## Swaziland

### King Address Parliament at 14 Feb Opening

MB1502081991 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 15 Feb 91 pp 1 28

[Report by Donny Nxumalo: "Let's Stop Brain Drain!"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III, yesterday challenged the Government to work out strategies to improve the conditions of service for teachers, to stem the brain drain out of the country.

In a wide ranging speech in which he touched on constitutional reforms, health, agriculture, physical infrastructure and foreign affairs among others, the King said he was very concerned by reports of the extent the rate of deterioration in the ratio of teachers to students, and the shortage of school places in certain grades.

His Majesty warned that this could only result in poor exam results and disillusioned students, a situation which was acceptable, he said.

The King also said the increase in Government work during the past few years, has put a lot of pressure on the existing ministries, hence the delay in implementation of programmes.

He said that more government ministries will have to be established to cope with the rapid development process of the country.

Delivering his speech from the Throne to mark the opening of the 4th session of the 5th Parliament of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the King said if Swaziland hopes to attract investors, there should be a stable and secure environment which will keep the investors here on permanent basis.

He conceded that some ministries are already overburdened with responsibilities, such that it is taxing on them to meet up with what is demanded of them.

He said: "I have been aware for sometime of the burden placed at the door of certain ministries. While, for example, it is easy for critics to point at the lack of progress in the vital area of improvement to our infrastructure, plainly some of the fault lies in sheer lack of resource and manpower to effectively plan and manage its huge scope.

"The improvement to our roads, power supply, water and telephone system is urgently required. As these, and other services take on greater significance in the development of our nation, so we will be looking, into the future, to establishing more ministries to take on the wider responsibilities involved."

In a wide ranging speech, the King, highlighted a number of issues that need to be addressed, especially during this year's session.

In it, he:

- Called for a speedy conclusion of the on-going Gulf War, and hoped for minimum loss of lives from both sides.
- Expressed concern at overcrowding in classrooms, pointing out that this has an inevitable effect on examinations and asked the government to address this issue with the urgency it deserves. He asked that teachers should also be given more attention, through what he termed "positive action" so that they do not leave the country to greener pastures.
- Paid tribute to members of the public who occasionally donate to patients with rare diseases that need to be treated outside the country. He asked that government should be at hand to assist such people with the necessary funds.
- Worried about the absence of the emergency 999 police unit in the rural areas and asked that security forces in general should be given basic equipment in performing their duties.
- Noted that despite his call for environmental awareness, this had not been heeded. He said Parliament, during this session, should be able to come up with realistic proposals.
- Lamented the closure of Havelock Mine and asked that support should be provided to the miners who now face unemployment.
- Announced that he shall soon be summoning the nation to discuss the review of the Tinkhundla [council of chiefs] system, adding that this exercise will cost money and Parliament should be at hand to approve the necessary costs.

"And so, as we look to the year ahead, I appeal to the nation to understand the requirements placed on each and every one of us. We can only expect a future for our country of independence, peace and security if we are all prepared to pull together, as one family, in the achievement of our aims."

### Government, Romania Establish Diplomatic Relations

MB1202143391 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER  
in English 12 Feb 91 p 4

[Report by Ntsiki Zulu: "Swaziland, Romania Establish Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Mbabane—Swaziland and Romania have established diplomatic relations with effect from February 1991. This was announced through a press statement by the Foreign Affairs Ministry here yesterday.

The two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in a desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation in all fields of common interest.



The relations were formalised at the Kingdom of Swaziland High Commission offices in London.

The Swaziland high commissioner, Mr Mboni Dlamini, signed for the kingdom and Mr Sergiu Celac, the Romanian ambassador in London signed for his country.

## Zambia

### UNIP Official Joins MMD, Criticizes Party

*MB1502180891 London BBC World Service  
in English 1709 GMT 15 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Zambia, yet another former senior official in the ruling party of President Kenneth Kaunda, UNIP [United National Independence Party], has crossed the carpet to join one of the rival parties. He is just the latest to do it and many have gone to the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD]. The parties are all preparing for the election later this year under a new multiparty constitution.

On this latest blow to UNIP, John Lokelle in Lusaka reports:

[Begin Lokelle recording] Mr. Daniel Lisulo, a mayor who held the position of prime minister until his removal almost 10 years ago, announced his resignation from UNIP, declaring that the party had become a shadow of its former self and that it was now like a free for all football which anyone could kick to and fro at will.

Mr. Lisulo, who is (?a) current member of the Interaction Council, a 30-member international grouping of former heads of state and government, said he had to resign from UNIP as a matter of principle and not because many others had done so before him. He said while UNIP had sunk into stagnation and dormancy, the opposition MMD, of which he had been a member prior to his announcement of his resignation from UNIP, had a constitution more attractive than that of any other party.

Mr. Lisulo charged that only 25 percent of UNIP's top leadership was dependable and the rest, 75 percent, were political opportunists with not a clue of how to run a government. No doubt, his comments are likely to annoy many in the ruling party. The standard UNIP reaction to the growing number of defectors from its ranks has reflected a common UNIP assertion: That those leaving are bad eggs who can only do the party more harm than good.

Contrary to this view, however, UNIP opponents believe that the defections will further hasten UNIP's crumbling walls. [end recording]

### Minister Admits UNIP 'Made Mistakes' 17 Feb

*MB1702185291 Lusaka Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 17 Feb 91*

[Text] Health Minister of State (Alex Luwira) declared today that it was difficult to pinpoint where UNIP [United National Independence Party] had gone wrong during its 26 years of rule to warrant people rising against the party.

Comrade (Luwira) however admitted that UNIP had made a number of mistakes which it is trying to correct and he cited the party's move to sell unproductive parastatal companies as some of the measures.

The minister was speaking on his return from a political tour of his constituency in Lukulu.

### Court Rules Press May Cover Opposition Parties

*MB1902155991 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1400 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Zambia's high court says the press in that country does not have to ignore opposition parties.

Last November President Kenneth Kaunda ordered Zambian newspapers to ignore election campaigning by Zambia's newly legalized opposition party, but the high court says that's illegal, unconstitutional, and discriminatory. The opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy took (?Kaunda) to court and has now won.

The movement says Kaunda's party has stopped it from using public halls for meetings and has evicted some of its supporters from council homes and has harassed others at work.

## Zimbabwe

### Kuwaiti Minister on Gulf War; Civilian Deaths

*AB1602140591 Dakar PANA in English 1253 GMT  
16 Feb 91*

[Text] Harare, 16 Feb. (ZIANA/PANA)—Kuwait's finance minister, 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, on Saturday [16 February] in Harare, expressed his country's appreciation over Zimbabwe's stance in the Gulf crisis. Al-Sabah, who is on an African tour which has already taken him to Algeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Zaire, told newsmen after paying a courtesy call on President Robert Mugabe, that he was in Zimbabwe for consultations and to thank the government for its principled stand on the Kuwaiti problem.

He said the present hostilities in the Gulf would not benefit his country. We have no quarrel with the Iraqi people and it gives us no pleasure to see the Iraqis suffer, Al-Sabah said, adding however, that hostilities should only be stopped after Iraq withdraws from Kuwait.

He said Iraq's linkage of the Kuwaiti problem to the Palestinian issue was unacceptable. According to Al-Sabah, there is no room for linking one problem to another. We hope that after the Kuwait situation...an international peace conference on the Middle East will be held. We have supported them at the United Nations and at the Non-Aligned Movement. In fact, the PLO started in Kuwait. Yasir 'Arafat was working as an engineer in Kuwait, he said. Al-Sabah said the PLO's strong alignment with Iraq against Kuwait will not change his country's stance on the Palestinian question.

Asked to comment on the recent attack on civilians in Iraq, the minister said the responsibility rested with the Iraqi authorities for using bomb shelters as military bases, which put the ordinary people at risk. He said that allied forces and the Arab countries had agreed that once the Gulf problem was solved, the forces would leave for their respective countries.

Al-Sabah added however, that it would be foolish not to make arrangements on the ground to ensure that there would be no hostilities in the Middle East in future.

#### **Britain Calls for Assistance in Gulf War**

*MB1802163591 Johannesburg International Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's assistance has been called on in the Gulf war theater, and the call is likely to cause the country a few headaches, as Trevor Grundy reports from Harare.

[Begin Grundy recording] Over the weekend Health Minister Dr. Timothy Stamps confirmed Britain's Ministry of Defense had made a request for doctors and nurses to equip a field hospital in Saudi Arabia. The hospital would require some 700 staff made up of 60 doctors, 235 nurses, 75 administrative staff, and a host of other skilled medical personnel. Zimbabwe was approached by the British because it's a signatory to the United Nations Security Council resolution on the Gulf and also because it's a key member of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Stamps said that the government would not object to private doctors being approached, but he told THE SUNDAY MAIL newspaper that the country is desperately short of just about everything including staff, drugs, and ambulances.

The paper quoted a spokesman for the British High Commission here who said that a large number of medical personnel had been sent to Saudi Arabia. He would not say how many were from this country but he explained that the personnel would be required as long as there was a need and, he added, presumably until the war is over. The British request coincides with reports of local doctors quitting this country for neighboring states, most of them leaving for South Africa where conditions and pay are much better. Dr. Stamps said recently that because so many doctors are leaving South Africa there is a gap there which has to be filled, and Zimbabwean doctors are on their way. The South Africans have a vacuum which they are filling at our

expense, said Dr. Stamps, who told the public not to expect a major disaster in this country.

THE SUNDAY MAIL said that the gist of the British request was that the Zimbabweans should make some contribution to the Gulf war. The request was neatly and diplomatically phrased as being an opportunity to participate in the burden-sharing exercise.

Over the weekend in Harare the Kuwaiti minister of finance, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, thanked Zimbabwe for its support and its principled stand against the taking of power by one country over another. The finance minister had discussions with President Robert Mugabe, whose government has very close and very warm links with the PLO. Both leaders expressed their support for the Palestinians, but the Kuwaiti minister said there was agreement that there was no room for linking the Palestine issue with the invasion of Kuwait, and a conference on the Middle East was a separate issue altogether which should be convened when the present Gulf war is finally over. [end recording]

#### **Official Criticizes EC Stands on RSA, Iraq**

*MB1902212591 Dakar PANA in English 1840 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Harare, 19 Feb. (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwe on Tuesday [19 February] accused European Community of inconsistency on matters of principle, saying they should reconsider their plans to relax sanctions against South Africa.

Addressing heads of diplomatic missions in Harare, senior foreign affairs secretary, Tichaona Jokonya, said EC countries wanted to relax sanctions to reward South African President F.W. de Klerk for his declaration of intent to scrap apartheid but had not done the same to reward Iraq on its statement of intent to withdraw from Kuwait.

He said Zimbabwe had been informed quite authoritatively that Iraq had indicated its intention to withdraw from Kuwait, which it invaded on 2 August.

We have had no indications from our friends (in the EC) that Iraq should be rewarded for making a statement of intent. If rewards are required in diplomacy, then set those [words indistinct] for everybody, he added.

Zimbabwe would mount a series of missions to the EC to try to persuade them to maintain sanctions against South Africa, until apartheid is eradicated, he said.

[Words indistinct] in the Middle East to try to end the Gulf war were encouraging.

He said some diplomats in Harare sometimes had the impression that Zimbabwe had a holier than the pope attitude, when it came to sanctions against South Africa, pushing for a case which was different from what the African National Congress [ANC] wanted.

We are constantly in touch with the ANC, said Jokonya, adding that he met ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela before coming to meet the heads of diplomatic missions.

## Cape Verde

### \*Carlos Veiga Defines Political Program

91AF0550A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese  
18 Jan 91 p 42

[Interview with MPD Leader Carlos Veiga by Jose A. Salvador in Praia]

[Text] [Salvador] The MPD [Democratic Peoples Movement] succeeded in filling two-thirds of the seats for the new Assembly, which will allow it to perform a constitutional revision all by itself. What are the principal lines of orientation of that revision?

[Veiga] We intend to review the Constitution with an eye to fundamental rights and a system of government, and of course we will eliminate the entire PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cabo Verde] ideology that is still preserved in the constitutional text. In particular, it will be a revision that will focus on fundamental rights, on the system of government, on the system of constitutional revision, and on examining its very constitutionality.

[Salvador] How do you intend to review the system of government?

[Veiga] Our fundamental concern will be the powers of the President of the Republic [PR] that were granted him in September. We want the President to have less opportunity to interfere in the process of governing, that he be an arbitrator, that he be a moderator and not fall into the temptation of being a governor. The powers attributed to the PR as a result of the Assembly's dissolution and the government's resignation leave the President a relatively large margin of discretion. We intend to reduce that discretion.

[Salvador] Will the revision involve the depolitization of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cape Verde?

[Veiga] Of course. They will no longer be associated with any party, and will be independent of the organs of sovereignty.

[Salvador] Despite everything, the Armed Forces displayed model behavior during this period. Correct?

[Veiga] We have no complaints.

[Salvador] But on the second-to-last day of the election campaign you referred on television to military pressures, even accusing them of something like a coup d'etat. Why?

[Veiga] We had information that a PAICV organization leader had expressly stated that "if we lost, there would be a coup." We had other reports of other PAICV elements indicating that they would win in any case because they had weapons, they had force. They were thus going to remain in power. We did not believe there would be a coup in Cape Verde, but neither could we

underestimate those statements. We tried to anticipate the situation, publicly denouncing those statements.

[Salvador] The PAICV's legacy is not an easy one. There are great economic difficulties. What are your future government's priorities for rapidly developing the country?

[Veiga] Decentralization of power, regional development, political democracy, guarantees of fundamental freedoms, and emigration.

[Salvador] Regional development means that you will not be only in Praia, S. Vicente and Sal, as the PAICV was for 15 years?

[Veiga] We propose to take maximum advantage of each island's potential and integrate that into a national plan. Contrary to what had been done earlier, we intend for the national plan to be based upon regional plans in its formulation. There are also activities and sectors that should be developed at a national level, such as fishing, tourism, industry, and services permitting Cape Verde's integration into the world economic system.

### Few Public Expenditures

[Salvador] During the election campaign the MPD referred to the squandering of public funds, denounced opulence and promised to moralize the public administration. What immediate measures or actions are you going to adopt to achieve those objectives?

[Veiga] In the first place, we believe that the PAICV spoke a great deal of austerity but did not practice it. State monies were not equitably distributed and were not distributed according to real priorities. When we see the PAICV and its organizations receiving 600,000 Cape Verdean escudos per day, 230,000,000 per year (corresponding to 460,000,000 Portuguese escudos), and compare those quantities with what the State spends in certain economic and social areas, we think that it is in fact necessary to reverse the situation. When we compare certain expenditures, for example in residences, furnishings for official residences, telephones, fuel, the free granting of State vehicles, we do not think there is any austerity at all there. It is necessary to save much more in all these areas. We also think that a great deal is spent on State Security. We are going to save on this to invest in other sectors. We are obviously going to dissolve the political police, and thus reduce State Security expenditures. We are going to create a State Inspectorate, and have it operate efficiently so that to the greatest extent possible it can reduce the diversions and opportunities for corruption and unwarranted use of State funds and goods. With that whole set of measures, and with a free and uncensored media, the opportunities for squandering and engaging in that type of irregular behavior will be drastically reduced.

[Salvador] With respect to Portugal, will bilateral relations be strengthened with the adoption of the statute of dual nationality, as has already occurred with Brazil?



[Veiga] I think that that statute could be very useful for Cape Verde. Of course, it is a complex question that requires close examination. But we view that proposal positively. We have discussed the question with President Mario Soares, who brought up the idea in 1986 on his official visit to Cape Verde. For our part, we will analyze the problem, taking into consideration the interests of our emigrants in Portugal, as well as those of the Portuguese in Cape Verde.

[Salvador] The PAICV has accused the MPD of having made unrealistic promises during the election campaign. There is one promise that costs no money, requires no investment: it is the promise of freedom. Will the MPD fulfill that public promise of a guarantee of freedom?

[Veiga] Absolutely. I do not think the people of Cape Verde will further allow anyone to take away their freedom.

#### **\*Government, Opposition Discuss, Debate Economy**

##### **\*Transitional Phase**

91AF0530A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 5 Jan 91 p C9

[Article by Antonio Loja Neves]

[Text] With the current decade just beginning, the Cape Verdian economy is prey to a number of influences—a new experience for a country already faced with challenges not yet proven.

The first factor to be considered is the development of civilian society with the establishment of the multiparty system and the new laws designed to liberalize the market and stimulate greater interest on the part of investors—domestic and foreign—the state's control of the economic fabric having been completed.

The second involves external factors which will have an inevitable influence on the African economies: the craving for international capital by recently opened markets in the East to the detriment of investments on the African continent; a decrease in the international subsidies granted to Cape Verde, which were for the moment essential to the country's development; and, finally, the shock felt by foreign investors—among whom are mainly Portuguese businessmen—on an incipient economic structure which had difficulty in making any substantial changes.

Despite the lack of dynamics which, in a general way, characterizes the local economic agents, the urgent need to rise to a higher level in the fields of industry and commerce constitutes the third component in this new era.

With the aim of providing a perspective on the current debate, EXPRESSO is presenting two interviews held at two different times; it is expected that they will furnish clues regarding the two most significant trends in this

transitional phase. Jose Brito, minister of planning and cooperation, returned to the country at the time of independence, shortly thereafter participating in the development of the young nation. Petroleum engineer, coming from Ivory Coast, he was assured a brilliant future. Director of the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, former PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]), for 15 years he has been highly influential in providing foreign aid to Cape Verde.

As for Gualberto do Rosario, national director of the Movement for Democracy (MPD, principal party of the opposition), he was a militant of the PAIGC, occupying important positions at the regional level. After the break, he decides to finish his studies and specializes in economy in Lisbon. Returning to the country, he becomes associated with state companies and institutions and eventually accepts an invitation to direct the activities of the management group of a large international oil firm.

##### **\*Planning Minister's Statements**

91AF0530B Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 5 Jan 91 p C9

[Interview with Planning Minister Jose Brito by EXPRESSO; place and date not given; "Reports of the IMF Positive"]

[Text]

[EXPRESSO] Some time ago, the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] initiated an internal hypothesis which had no immediate practical application among the party's ranks but which is now curiously meeting with some degree of acceptance by the opposition. Would you care to comment?

[Brito] Back in 1979 the Ministry of Planning published what we called Long-Range Perspectives for the Development of Cape Verde. The purpose was to analyze all the constraints of our economy and come up with definite solutions. One of those solutions was the need to export at least 60 percent of our domestic production, thus turning the economy around. In that document we concluded that it was difficult to eliminate unemployment and improve the people's standard of living without this solution. This was the period from 1980 to 1985; we were in a new phase, having surpassed the initial phase dominated by emergency plans and taking into account the drought and inherited situation; and we began to define a certain number of infrastructures required to achieve the desired objectives, giving more emphasis to the solution of domestic problems and taking more advantage of growth factors.

[EXPRESSO] What were the practical aspects of that project?

[Brito] We evaluated what we possess. For us the unemployment problem is the puzzler. The elaboration of the plan was based on the utilization of the possibilities for international cooperation and our recognized capability for executing the plan itself. Thus, we arrived at a specific program which made it possible for us to resolve certain points without resorting to foreign aid.

### Recycling Economy

[EXPRESSO] When did that happen?

[Brito] The second program, which covered the period 1985 to 1990, warned of the need for diversification and spoke with ever-increasing emphasis about the need for reform in public administration, education, and agriculture, considered essential to the creation of conditions for future development, and at the same time continuing to draw upon a whole network of infrastructures—streets, ports, airports. In this phase, we again counted on foreign aid, which financed all the investments involved. Our prestige made it possible to accumulate considerable funds, despite calling attention to the weaknesses of our economy.

[EXPRESSO] Was there a certain moment when the desire to modify the economic structures became perfectly clear?

[Brito] In 1987 we produced a document entitled "Trends in the Development of Cape Verde" in which attention was called to the dangers of continuing the same development path. Supported only by foreign aid, we could never change the country's productive base, which still depended on the primary sector as well as that of the services, that is to say, principally the commercial sector, all of which since independence represent 60 percent of the GDP [Gross Domestic Product]. The plan itself called this "a recycling economy," operating on the basis of foreign transfers, public or private, including remittances from emigrants. At that time, this is what enabled the economy to function. And it was very little; it was especially very weak. It was also at this time that we warned that a continuation of this situation would endanger our development, if we did not structurally change our economy; and then we began to observe bad results: the growth rate was extremely high (from 1980 to 1988 the GDP was about 7.5 percent in constant terms); we continued to maintain a foreign balance through the consolidation of our currency; we continued to keep inflation at acceptable figures (from 1980 to 1988 it dropped to 4 percent and then rose to its current level of 10 percent). Thus we managed to control all the macro-economic indicators.

### Instability of Political Power

[EXPRESSO] In that case, are the criticisms of your opponents irrelevant?

[Brito] Whoever made an analysis of this effort without entering into the heart of the problem is capable of saying: "This is functioning badly!" But all the reports of

the IMF are quite positive. The first report issued by the World Bank [IBRD] (save for an error, in 1978) said that it was impossible to make Cape Verde viable! However, the IMF subsequently concluded that things were functioning well. It is true that the IMF warned about possible setbacks but advised that there was no other solution regarding our development; nor did it offer any other alternatives in our case. In keeping with the IMF's evaluation made every two years, the philosophy of our economy was never questioned.

[EXPRESSO] However, a short time ago, you said that there were many things which needed changing.

[Brito] The documents of the plan warned about the need for change. It was up to the power in command to take the essential steps. It is also true that there was no firm position taken by the executive branch to promote things as we would have wished. Our report was extremely critical; and now the opposition is taking advantage of that work, of the internal criticisms which warned about major problems occurring within the next two years. It was obvious that neither foreign aid nor remittances from emigrants could continue indefinitely to support everything and, especially, that it was not possible to continue with a productive base like that which we then had.

[EXPRESSO] It behooves us not to forget that one of those proposals—namely, that of exporting 60 percent of the production, came from the 1980 plan, without anything having changed...

[Brito] Yes, yes! And also at that time attention was called to the need to develop industry. But at that time there was no strong budding opposition; and only during the Third Congress of the PAICV in 1988 was the subject again brought up for discussion, broad public discussion which focused on other glowing subjects, such as the multiparty system. That congress highlighted the economic aspect; and, in fact, the most dramatic moment was the approval of the tenets on the reorientation of the economic system, despite strong opposition on the part of the executive power.

[EXPRESSO] Did a decision of that type make it necessary to change things? Did it open the doors to the effectiveness of your ministry?

[Brito] In December 1988 the government presented a proposal involving a constitutional revision, changing the article which gave the state a monopoly on important sectors of the economy, liberalizing the Constitution in its economic aspect and creating the possibility of off-shore activities in Cape Verde. This had repercussions in the legislative activity of 1989: the Foreign Investment Law, the Industrial Development Law, the Warehouse Law, and contacts initiated with investors...

[EXPRESSO] On what basis were those contacts made with your potential partners?

[Brito] If we wish to export, we cannot do so on the basis of our domestic organizations; we must ally ourselves with foreign agents or brokers who know how to sell and know the market in detail. We are attempting to attract that type of investor, making it possible for them to invest in our country. In that way we can structurally change our economy. From that viewpoint, governmental activity was enormous in 1989. A retrospective analysis of what was done up to now—legislation, contacts, etc.—cannot fail to be positive.

[EXPRESSO] The opposition is also contesting certain phases of the Cape Verdian economy, saying that words mean nothing; they do not result in a concrete proposal...

[Brito] They must be referring to the "extroversion" of our economy [a propensity for finding one's satisfactions in external things]. I must say that I have a certain feeling of paternity in using this term; it was very important, since it was a slogan used by many people without, in fact, their perception of its true significance.

[EXPRESSO] And what is that?

[Brito] For us it is extremely clear. It is the entire process underway, in addition to the domestic laws and changes in the political system, contacts with the investors, all the changes which we already initiated but which we realize cannot have an immediate effect. It is a very long process.

[EXPRESSO] Do you believe, then, that the arguments of the opposition are not valid when it proposes a different scenario for the creation of political changes?

[Brito] It is obvious that major changes in the international chess game had a degree of influence, as well as the appearance of an opposition group. But that influence was greatly felt when it offered the most obstinate members of the PAICV new opportunities for analysis which left no margin for foreign currency, finally creating internal conditions which led to the approval of decisions so important to our country.

#### \*MPD's Views

91AF0530C Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 5 Jan 91  
p C 9

[Interview with MPD's Gualberto do Rosario; place and date not given; "There Are Funds Badly Applied"]

[Text] [EXPRESSO] What is your party's political project? What economic philosophy underlies that project?

[Rosario] The MPD [Movement for Democracy] considers itself an instrument which will permit society to alleviate its concerns and, to a certain extent, counteract the struggle for national independence.

There are four vectors which justify the struggle for independence. The first is independence as such. Then comes democracy, a long-standing aspiration of the Cape

Verdeans who, in addition to having been colonized, also experienced life under a fascist dictatorship. Next came development, interpreted in its broadest sense: economic growth simultaneously with a new model of social relationship based on the roots of our culture. Finally, social justice.

[EXPRESSO] Is there nothing positive about the economic policy pursued by Pedro Pires?

[Rosario] Much money was spent, but not in the most intelligent manner. It was spent in projects which could later sustain the natural growth of the economy by creating new jobs and new products. This, however, was not done. We can speak of accomplishments and acknowledge that the government was responsible for some, it is true; but we cannot evaluate growth through accomplishments alone. Development presupposes a qualitative change, and we can only make conjectures in that regard.

[EXPRESSO] In October 1989—therefore before the inauguration—the prime minister made statements compatible with that need; this was at the end of a trip to the United States. It appears that the new phase of the Cape Verdian economy was already a government concern prior to your criticism.

[Rosario] In documents issued in connection with its Third Congress, the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] itself concluded that the citizens who were the poorest in 1975 are now still poorer than they were at that time; their per capita income is less than it was. Social imbalances have become worse. In addition to this, there are other problems, such as the destructuring of the country in regional terms. The government found no suitable answer to these problems. Even in terms of development philosophy, it adopted a faulty strategy which had been questioned for a long time—the replacement of imports which, in Cape Verde, had not the slightest chance of success. They now speak of "extroversion," with which no one is truly acquainted. Meanwhile, what is really of interest is a situation which involves all risks and potentialities. The conclusion was that the government was not capable of producing an in-depth and serious diagnosis of the situation, particularly of the country's role in the world, not coming up with any alternatives.

#### A Cultural Projection

[EXPRESSO] Why? Regardless, there has been some degree of development.

[Rosario] We must ask if it is possible to have development without democracy. I begin with the principle that development is a form of projection; a development strategy is based on a future projection; and we can only speak of development if it is a cultural projection; and this can only be achieved by profound reflection on the part of the people. Without democracy this is impossible.



[EXPRESSO] All this is somewhat complicated but, even so, can it not be affirmed that the present government does not have those cultural references?

[Rosario] It is obvious that it did not have them, whether or not a model was well or badly conceived. But we are speaking of an arbitrary model, and there is another defect which stems from the centralized concept of the state and the country's administration. We are an insular nation, made up of various islands, and island life as such has a tendency to comprise a relatively closed system; thus, it is impossible to have overall development, if we do not begin with regional development.

[EXPRESSO] Let us speak of social justice. It is a fact that poverty exists in your country, but it is believed that this social discomfort has nothing to do with the hunger situations of a few decades ago. These days there are organizations which do not permit calamities of that nature to occur.

[Rosario] The starvation episodes of the 1940's cannot occur, unless all forms of assistance to the country are curtailed. But there are occurrences of malnutrition. The number is not significant, but they do exist. Hunger situations with people dying from starvation are a reality. This is something which cannot be repeated. International organizations control the implementation of assistance programs, and Cape Verdeans would not tolerate a single day seeing their brothers die from starvation, with the country amply supplied with food reserves.

[EXPRESSO] This presupposes that except for those two incidences the government's position would be different.

[Rosario] I do not say this; I do not believe that the PAICV government would leave the country in a situation of this nature. We must make a just, balanced evaluation of what has been its administrative practice.

[EXPRESSO] And what has been, in the last analysis, the major errors of the current administration?

[Rosario] The administration was influenced by two harmful elements which characterized the regime.

First, the ideology: the current regime has been influenced by the adoption of an ideology inherited from the East; it reflects the concept which existed in the Soviet Union outlining the administrative practices of African countries: national revolutionary democracy, which is not an invention of the Cape Verdeans but rather that of the Soviets. There is even a small book put out by the Novosti editors, entitled "Principles of the African Economy," which supports that thesis.

But, in addition, there are personal ambitions, the fondness for power.

#### **The Minority, a Bad Alliance**

[EXPRESSO] We admit that, after the legislative elections, it was not possible for any of the political forces to

govern the country with a majority status. What are the foreseeable alliances for the MPD?

[Rosario] We cannot put aside the possibility of alliances, and we agree that they are necessary in democratic systems. But we also accept the possibility of a minority regime, which is often more successful than a bad alliance.

[EXPRESSO] We admit that the MPD has been the bistoury [surgical knife] touching the conscience of the PAICV. However, is it not admissible that there has been a certain courageous attitude on the part of the governmental party in being predisposed to make changes of this kind?

[Rosario] I would not say that the PAICV is predisposed to making changes. There is a feeling within the party that this is so; but if we consider the party as a whole, I would not agree that this is the case.

[EXPRESSO] Why is that?

[Rosario] If it were predisposed to making such changes, it would have, from the beginning, prepared a democratic program for the transition; it would have begun the process of democratization a long time ago; and it would not be necessary to have so much social pressure to achieve what was already preordained.

## **Ghana**

### **Rawlings Approves of Soviet Peace Proposals**

AB2202140291 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 1300 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, has appealed to the U.S. and allied forces not to reject out of hand the Soviet proposal for ending the Gulf war. He was speaking during a farewell call on him by the Danish ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Peter Rudrik Rosting, at the Castle, Osu, this afternoon.

Chairman Rawlings described the proposal as a sound and reasonable basis for a cease-fire, as it contained demands for the unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait; the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty; and a special time frame for total withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. Chairman Rawlings said given the probability of high losses of lives and massive destruction on both sides, a ground war should be avoided, especially as a basis now exists for a peaceful resolution of the war.

## **Guinea**

### **'Minor' Cabinet Reshuffle Reported 21 Feb**

AB2202130091 Dakar PANA in English 1215 GMT  
22 Feb 91

[Text] Conakry, 22 Feb. (PANA)—President Lansana Conte of Guinea has named a new minister of defence

following a minor cabinet reshuffle Thursday in Conakry. Reports reaching PANA in Dakar Friday said the present minister of agriculture, Maj. Abdourahmane Diallo became the new defence minister, replacing Maj. Henri Tofani who was named resident minister for Middle-Guinea. The minister of transport and public works, Maj. Facine Toure, was named minister of justice and keeper of the seals.

### **Liberia**

#### **British Embassy To Close for Financial Reasons**

*AB2102155291 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT  
21 Feb 91*

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 21 (AFP)—The British Embassy here is expected to close down its mission for "economic reasons," a British diplomat said. Charge d'affairs Steven Seaman told the independent INQUIRER newspaper that the remaining four diplomats at the embassy will pack up before March 31, the end of the British fiscal year.

Mr. Seaman said the closure did not mean a break in relations with Liberia, adding that a consul would be appointed as soon as the situation in Liberia returned to normal after 14 months of civil war. He denied however that the closure order was connected with the ongoing conflict in the West African country. He said the decision was taken by British authorities to reduce the size of

its foreign service. Britain was the first country to recognize Liberia when the country gained independence in 1847.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that the embassy was being shut down and described the closure as a "cost-saving exercise" but stressed that diplomatic relations would be maintained. The decision to close the embassy was made "following the withdrawal of British commercial interests and the evacuation of British nationals from Liberia as a result of the civil war," the spokesman said. He added that Britain would "continue to support the aims of the interim government" in Liberia and an informed source said British interests in the West African country would be covered by diplomats in Freetown.

### **Senegal**

#### **8 Soldiers Wounded in Iraqi Missile Attack**

*AB2102193091 London BBC World Service  
in English 1830 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Eight Senegalese soldiers serving with the coalition forces in the Gulf have been injured in an Iraqi missile attack on Saudi Arabia. A Saudi military spokesman said the Iraqis fired two surface to surface missiles on positions occupied by the Senegalese in northern Saudi Arabia. The casualties were the first from Senegal which has about 500 soldiers in the Gulf. Egypt, Morocco, and Niger also have troops serving with the anti-Iraqi coalition.

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